B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 283. BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to "the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are arranged for delivery will facilitate enquiries into the non-receipt of the same, by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 15	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7 8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5 Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12 ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o. ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,953
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA ..	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

4th Dec.	SICILIA*	Straits, China, Japan.
10th Dec.	LAHORE ..	China, Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
End Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE ..	China Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd April	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

2nd Dec.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
4th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
5th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
7th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
9th ,,	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa.
11th ,,	SHIRALA* ..	Karachi Direct.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
*S. S. "Shirala" will sail as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday 11th December and local passengers can be booked by this sailing.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	3rd Dec.	15th Dec
x Penang Maru	K. Ishii	5214	15th Dec.	20th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	14th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan

x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore —	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	550	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Hamburg Maru	K. Orihara	5220	10 Nov.	26 Nov.
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,863	25 Nov.	5 Dec
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5 850	11 Dec.	21 Dec.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,365	15 ,,	2 Jan.
Shinmoh Maru.	N. Yoshioka	4,889	17 ,,	4 ,,
Celebes Maru	H. Gotoh	5,863	26 ,,	9 ,,

*Passenger Steamer.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.
The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying over the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
LAHORE.
Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.
DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.
Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.
Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay. Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
K. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative. Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 23 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

According to the Government Blue Book, THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL,
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents For Gujrat, Kathiawar.
Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co.,
Opposite Telegraph Office,
Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, BHATWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS for Johnson's Inks and Mucilage, that challenge competition for quality and prices. For Business terms, apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay, No. 2.
A R2215

WANTED—Two COMPOUNDERS for Bombay, Guaranteed Promotions and prospects. Apply Box No. 1115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2238

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — Expert MECHANICS conversant with drilling. Apply personally to Mr. SETNA, c/o Central Bank of India, Ltd.
A R2222

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big SHOPS in Rawal Buildings, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.
C R2027

TO LET.—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and Office use, in "Abba Building," Carnac Road. Apply to HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Jackeria Mussjid, Bombay.
C R2216

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION'S Special short, abridged courses help ambitious students to early success. Personally apply MANAGER, Shriram Building, Parsiagiari, Dhobitalao.
M R2207

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 500 (five hundred only) for business purposes on moderate interest, returnable by six months. Apply Box No. 1110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2223

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU PEARS and APPLES, Fresh WALNUTS, Rs. 5/2 for an 11 lbs. basket exclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, ARAMGARH AND RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
F R2109

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R24391

CATARACTS.—No. matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, CALCUTTA.
P R2217

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one such spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TIME.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the New Cotton Exchange at Mazagaon on 1st December, 1925, at 4.45 p.m. instead of 5 p.m. as previously announced and mentioned in Invitation Cards.

The invitees are therefore requested to kindly take their seats at 4.35 p.m. instead of 4.50 p.m.
C24519

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of CHIEF STOREKEEPER on Rs. 350—15—500, including all allowances. Applicants must have had thorough training in and experience of the purchase and management of Stores (including Engineering Stores) of a large Department of Government or a Public Body. Previous experience of Storekeeping of a large Municipality will be preferred.

The selected candidate will, in the first instance, be appointed on probation for one year and subject to the execution of a four years' Agreement on the expiry of the above probationary period provided the selected candidate shall have given satisfactory service during his probationary period and produced Medical Certificate of physical fitness. He shall on confirmation be eligible to the benefits of the Municipal Provident Fund and Pension Fund and Leave Rules. No joining expenses will be paid.

Canvassing for the appointment in any form or bringing recommendatory notes to the President, any Municipal Councillor or Official will be considered a disqualification.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience and accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach Undersigned not later than 19th December, 1925.

CHIEF OFFICER.
C24536

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CHEAP CONCESSION TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TICKETS at a fare and one-third and Inter Class at a fare and half for distances over 100 miles will be issued for double journey from 14th to 31st December, 1925, available for completion of return journey up to Midnight of 14th January, 1926.

For detailed information, see printed notices at stations.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th December, 1925.
C24520

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3472 of 1925.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE, a Corporation ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RATANSEY TRICUMDAS ... Defendant.

To,

RATANSEY TRICUMDAS,
The Defendant above-named.

TAKE NOTICE that by an Order for Attachment before Judgment, dated the 25th day of November, 1925, made in the above suit, you are summoned to appear before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any, you have why you should not furnish security in the sum of Rs. 12,567-11-8 to satisfy any Decree that may be passed against you in this suit.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1925.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C24539

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT CALCUTTA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 15TH day of DECEMBER, 1925, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Revenue paying land, measuring 4 Kottas and 3 Chittaks and 25 square feet according to title deeds, but measuring 3 Kottas and 14 Chittaks according to Collector's Register, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying and being at premises No. 126, Cotton Street in the Town of CALCUTTA, contained in holding No. 327, Block No. 17 of the Northern Division of the Town of Calcutta and in the Registration District of Calcutta, and bounded on the North by premises No. 127, Cotton Street, on the East by the premises No. 125/1, Cotton Street, on the South by premises No. 125, Cotton Street, and on the West by a common passage, and assessed by the Corporation of Calcutta under Ward No. 5, Street No. 22, and paying only annas fourteen as revenue.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Revenue paying land, measuring 3 Kottas, 15 Chittaks, 3 square feet and four Chittaks and 26 square feet, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying and being at 125/1, Cotton Street in Burra Bazar District, in the Town of CALCUTTA, contained in holdings 328, Block No. XVII of the Northern Division of the Town of Calcutta, and in the Registration District of Calcutta, and bounded on the East partly by a portion of No. 125, Cotton Street, and an open strip 6'—8" wide (common passage running East to West), and partly by Nos. 123 and 124, Cotton Street, on the West by a common passage 3'—3" width, on the North by premises No. 126, Cotton Street, being Lot No. I above described, and on the South by Cotton Street.

The Commissioner may at his discretion sell the lots Nos. I and II separately or together.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of Mr. N. C. Bose, 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C24537

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 180 OF 1923.

Re: TIKARAJ KABALYARAJ, SWAMI KESHWANAND SARASWATI, KRISHNAGOPAL SHIVDAS VYAS and TEJKARAN KRISHNAGOPAL, the 1st three Insolvents of Bombay and the 4th of Marwar, Hindu Inhabitants, 1st and 2nd Insolvents residing at Walkeshwar, and the 3rd and 4th of Kalbadevi and at Marwar respectively, doing business in partnership as Commission Agents, Importers and Exporters and General Merchants at Daria Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, in the name of Maharaj Tikaraj Keshwanandji ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Insolvent, SWAMI KESHWANAND SARASWATI, has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th January, 1926, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C24540

22-Ct.] ROLLED WRIST WATCHES

This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. Very charming to look at and perfect timekeeper. Guaranteed for 5 years, Rs. 12-8.
18 Carat Rolled gold wrist watch Rs. 7.
Write to:—V. S. WATCH Co.,
Post Box 103 MADRAS.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd December, 1925, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of Old and Unserviceable materials and stores consisting of Empty Casks, chunam pans, Drums, Paint kegs, Varnish Tins, G. I. Buckets, Forges, Bellows, Hoop Iron, Lamps of sorts, Staves of Cask, Trolly Wheels, Leather Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes, G. I. Pipes, I. R. Cuttings, and Scraps, Vaccum Pipes, Clocks and Watches, Beaters, Hammers, Augurs, Glass Scrap, Ink Bottles, Tin Lining, Kerosine oil Empty cases, I. R. Rolling Rings, Steel Files, Aluminium scrap, Empty packing cases, wooden crate, Medical and Surgical Instruments, One Motor Car Daimler, One lot of Galvd. Iron Wire Netting, Zinc Scrap, Iron Spring Cots, Old Vices bench of sorts, Empty Steel Barrels, Manilla ropes, Typewriters, Cash safes, Paint, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding Holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot. booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of rice, wheat seeds, empty wooden casks, iron packages, etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments may be seen on the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Sewri Cotton Depot. on account of the concerned:—

49 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton.

Country damaged, lying at Sewri in Jaitha No. D-60.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FINE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. G. F. Brierly, Deputy Controller of Stores, B.B. & C. I. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 2.30 p.m. sell by Public Auction at "East Ville" Kittridge Road, near Colaba Station very valuable and handsome made to order highly polished neat and plain furniture, also a few pieces of bumble wood furniture, one steel frame sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by "C. Bechstein" in very good order, writing tables, chairs, bedsteads, cloth and gawn presses, dressing and wash hand tables, teapoys, velvet pile carpets, and rugs, dumbwaiter, settees, revolving book stand, English looking glass, standard floor lamps, ice box with refrigerator, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE SHRI KARUNESH PRINTING PRESS" AS A GOING CONCERN SITUATE AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.

Pursuant to the Order made in Suit No. 3678, dated the 12th October, 1925, and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed therein (Karkare vs. Gogate), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the machinery, accessories and stock etc. lying on the premises with the exception of ink, oil and paper.

BONA FINE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, "REMINGTON" TYPEWRITER, IRON SAFE BY "GODREJ", ETC. ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 769 of 1925, (Meherbai Mistri vs. Meherbai Katrak), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3.30 p.m. at their rooms:—

Large and small writing tables, chairs, cupboards, book-stand, one typewriter by 'Remington" with table, one iron safe, one stand by "Godrej", copying press, electric ceiling fans, clock, etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

JOHNNY HINES IN

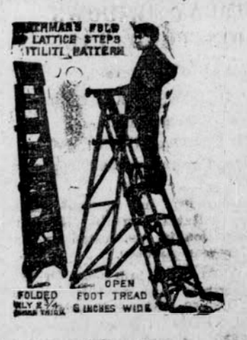
The EARLY BIRD

OH! WHAT A PICTURE!
It will make you Laugh and Shout
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME:— 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
In addition to Johnny Hines Picture
By Special Request at 10 p. m. only
HARRIS & LAWIE
AND
MISS DIAMOND
Will give a Complete Change of Programme

To-Night! To-Night!!
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
ARRIVED PROFESSIONAL ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.
experts in
SONGS AND ACTIONS
Madura Sangeetha
Dramatic Company
will put on boards
"SATHARAM"
in Tamil
At RIPON THEATRE at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
Rates: Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9
(Inclusive Tax)
Watch for the following performances in this Column.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!!!
The Splendid Picture
Vikrama Charithra
OR
"Vikrama Outwitted"
Produced by
SARASWATI FILMS CO.
will be screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

ENGLISH FOLDING LADDERS
Rs. 30 to Rs. 58.



Particulars from
BALSARA & Co.
29, Medows St., FORT.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

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CHHATRAPATI--SAMBHAJI

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 30.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs	a,
Bank of India	50	3	69	
Baroda	50	4	73	
Central Co-operative	50	7 2/3	50	
Central	25	1½	22	
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	77	
Imperial	500	40	1452	8
Imperial Contributory	1125/8	10	370	
Union	75	..	2	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	8	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	25	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	26	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	97	8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1	14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	51	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	815	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	139	
Central Provinces	100	7⅛ p.c.	109	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83	8
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	77	8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	78	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69	8
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	86	8
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	625	0
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	122	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205	
Scindia Steam	30		7	11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		477	8
Andhra Valley P.	1000	—	795	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	58	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	846	4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	880	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74	
Surat Electricity	100	—	57	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	302	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	480	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	—	475	
Fort	475	..	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975	
Indian Cotton	125	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	210	xD
New Berar	500	80	855	
New East India	1,000	..	2500	
New Motussil P.	400	40	610	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	800	
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630	+D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	100	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	7	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	395	
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	107	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12	6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	100		5	6
	Sh. 8	—		
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		175	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	+ D
Mekenzie	100	30 p.c.	302	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	620	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	45	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	86	
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	21	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	35	
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	10	
Thacker	50	..	120	
Telephone	50	1	19	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500	
Jupiter	15	..	4	4
New India	25	1-0	11	6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	810	
Vulcan	10	—	2	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	362	—8
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	850	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	772	8
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	335	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20	
Century	100	20	385	
Central India O.	100	16	425	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	402	8
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	97	8
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	183	12
Curimbhoy	250	—	310	
David	500	..	350	
Dawn	250	40	565	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	40	..	0—13—0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	230	
Edward Sassoon	200	..	112	8
Elphinstone O.	100	..	21	
Emperor Edward	500	..	275	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	791	4
Finlay	100	20	125	
Framjee Petit	1000	..	500	
Globe	100	..	42	8
Gokak	100	7	105	
Gold Mohur	100	..	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1060	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	367	8
Indian Woollen	50	..	2	
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Kastoorchand	500	..	70	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	78	2
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	..	900	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4625	+D
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	93	
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2100	
Mathradas	100	..	90	
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	95	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	1975	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	215	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	242	8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	455	
Pheonix	100	15	410	
Planet	100	—	10	
Premier	100	—	42	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460	
Sholapur	1,000	1200	7900	
Simplex	250	..	113	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	49	6
Standard	500	100	1150	
Swadeshi	100	18	410	
Swan	100	50	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	60	
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1680	
Vishnu P.	500	35	525	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Nov, 28

Ahmedabad				363-12x
Bombay Cotton				315
Bombay Dyeing	783-12	783-12	771-4	771-4
Century		370, 370, 365,		365
Central India	431-4	431-4	423-12	425
Colaba Land				97-8
Crescent				183-12
Edward Sassoon				112-8
Fazulbhoy	801-4	801-4	788-12	791-4
Finlay				125
Globe				42-8
Gokak				105
Indian Bleaching				183-12
Indore Malwa	370	370	317-8	367-8
Kohinoor				875
Madhowjee				928
Mathuradas				99
Meyer Sassoon				95
Mysore				110
New Great	250	250	242-8	242-8
Pabaney				230
Pearl	415	415	405	405
Phoenix				405
Simplex	112-8	112-8	106-4	103-4
Swadeshi	415	415	408-12	410
Swan Mills				106
Tata Mill				60

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				101-4
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord				122-8
Bundi Cement				93-2
Indian Cement				8-4
Central India Mining				26-4
Katni Cement Ord.				32
Shivrajpur				27-8
Tata Hydro	845	845	832	8 843-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	—	—	—	10
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.				34

SHARES.

London, Nov. 28.

Hongkong £129 1/2.
Chartered Bank £20⅛.
National Bank £40 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £94.
Eastern Bank £6.

STOCKS.

London, Nov. 28.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £86½ unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100½ unchgd.
Conversion Loan £75 5/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £102 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 55 3/4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 p.c. 51.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling loan) 67¾.
Government Securities 3 p.c. 58¾.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 30.

On Saturday Reuter reported 12 to 6 points lower in New York futures. Liverpool was reported 2 points lower. To-day a further drop of 34 to 15 points in New York futures has been reported. The market eased on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 4 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th instant as under:—

"General feeling is somewhat bearish but prefer purchase."

Messrs. M. & B. Stern's report:—

Note:—The World's Spinners takings of American cotton for week ending 27th November were 486,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 5,566,000 bales.

Note:—We are inclined to the idea that we shall see a lower level of prices. At anything below the present level we would be inclined to cover "Shorts". If prices fell to about 19.05 cents for January we would rather favour going gradually long buying summer positions.

As regards the American markets we do not now look for any serious decline from the present level of prices and at any rate take a favourable view of the market in the distant future.

Locally the position is difficult to gauge but we expect values here to improve on parity as compared with Americans as soon as pressure of actual cotton begins to weigh on the market. It may be that the adjustment will take place by prices on the other side improving ad local prices remaining steady for the time being. The market here at the moment lacks strength but should freer arrivals force prices to a parity with Americans we anticipate that the demand locally will as well improve.

In response to a moderate fall in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 5½ lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 379. On Commission Houses selling the market declined to Rs. 378 but gain improved to Rs. 380 on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 379½. At Sewri the market opened at Rs. 379½ and closed at Rs. 380½.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 356½ and eased to Rs. 354 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs. On buying by Bazar operators the market recovered to Rs. 356 and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 357½ and declined to Rs. 355 on Commission Houses selling but again recovered to Rs. 357 on Bazar operators buying and closed at the same rate. F.G. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 307 and Rs. 311 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Fully Good Broach April/May	380½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	308
Fully Good Benagl March	312
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	356½
Fine Oomra March	357½

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	Ready New	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	337	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	327	322
Bengal F.G.M.G.	315	312
Sindho Punjab Fine M.G.	333/37	.....
Sindh Punjab F.G.M.G.	323/27	.....
Punjab Americans M.G.	.....	418
Wardha Hingt oine M.G.	403	392
Nagpur Fine M.G.	403	392
Vetmal Fine M.G.	392	380
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	392	380
Dhaniangaon Fine M.G.	388	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	388	370
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	382/86	370
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	367	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	367	360
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	403
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	358
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	348
Dharwar S.G.	378/85	.....
Coompta M.G.	372/87	.....
Westerns M.G.	348	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	395	.....
Cambodia M.G.	420/25	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for othe 48 hours, ending 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	25098 Bales
Wheat	11585 Cwts.
Linseed	2435 ,,
Rape, etc.	82 ,,
Gingellyseed	6232 ,,
Poppyseed	186 ,,
Groundnuts	24444 ,,
Castorseed	2769 ,,
Rice	4773 ,,
Myrabollams	3027 ,,
Cottonseed	23106 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2945 ,,
Juwar	4038 ,,
Masur	376 ,,
Barley	198 ,,
Bajri	3776 ,,
Coal	851 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	5,676	48,247	11,081
Central India	2,646	27,342	1,202
Berar and Nagar	2,445	11,999	6,176
Hyderabad-Gaorani	530	2,126	691
Deccan	3,797	24,995	27,977
Central Provinces	1,129	6,101	10,439
Total Oomras	15,823	1,20,818	57,566
Dholera	2,109	28,193	4,112
N.-W. Provinces	4,202	64,091	28,282
Rajputana	1,358	10,849	1,756
Sind/Punjab	1,397	27,709	24,095
Broach	..	1	252
Coomta & Dharwar	32	11,929	6,784
Westerns-Northerns	2	5,908	5,236
Cocanada	..	1,469	801
Tinnevelly and Camodia	..	6,341	2,943
Persian	215	1,418	623
American	..	138	1,512
Egyptian and African	23	23,685	17,343
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	112	3,388
Total	25,098	3,42,583	1,53,307

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	28-11-25	1st Sept. to 27th Nov. This year.	Last year
Europe	2,124	34,809	80,099
Japan & China	60,919	1,42,683	1,27,574
Coast Ports	—	6,339	5,788
Upcountry by Rail.	—	4,045	2,589
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	12,377	11,247
Total	13,024	1,99,297	2,27,297

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	Nil.
Total Day's Imports	
Universal Standard 10.70. Quiet.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 19.75d.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Months	To-day's Price.
November	18.75 + .02
December	18.30 —.03
January	18.00 —.03
Febrtary	17.93 —.02
March	17.83 —.02
April	17.80 unchgd.
May	17.80 unchgd.
June	17.80 unchgd.
July	17.80 unchgd.
August	17.80 unchgd.
September	17.80 unchgd.
October	17.85 —.03
November	18.00 —.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
November	10.41 —.05
December	10.39 —.07
January	10.40 —.06
February	10.37 —.06
March	10.41 —.06
April	10.37 —.05
May	10.37 —.05
June	10.33 —.04
July	10.30 —.04
August	10.20 —.04
September	10.12 —.04
October	10.04 —.04
November	9.99 —.04

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Scinde,	"Good"	7.95
	"Fully Good"	8.35
	"Fine"	8.75
Bengal,	"Good"	8.05
	"Fully Good"	8.45
	"Fine"	8.85
Oomra,	"Good"	8.65
	"Fully Good"	9.05
	"Fine"	9.45
Broach,	"Good"	9.15
	"Fully Good"	9.55
	"Fine"	9.95

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Nov. 28.

	Bales
Total in Sight	8,966,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	346,000
East Indian Visible Supply	71,000
American Visible Supply	4,934,000
Other Visible Supply	335,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian Sales	1,100
Total Speculation	——
Total Export	——
East Indian Export	——
East Indian Stock	21,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,800
East Indian Actual Export	——
East Indian Import of the week	3,000
East Indian Speculation	——
American Afloat	291,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	397,000
Taking of the world's spinners of American Cotton	486,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 28.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	59,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	14,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

January	19.80	—.34
March	19.80	—.26
May	19.42	—.21
July	19.02	—.18
Spot Cotton at New York	21.00	—.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.76	—.29

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

January	19.51	—.29
March	19.21	—.29

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17.
Demand Bills 11.84.25.
Silver Foreign mined 69.

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 28.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2lbs.:—
J/F. 60/6: Quoted.
Rozario Santa Fe.—64lbs.:
J/F. 62 7/8. Quoted.
Tone:—Strong few sellers, closing easy.
Australian D/J. 60/6. Buyers.
Tone:—Firm and dearer good trade.
Choice White Karachi O/N. 53. Nominal.
Cargo West Australian D/J. 60 9. Paid.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,325,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 28.

Nov/Dec. £18 1/4. Sellers.
J/F. £17 5/8. Sellers.
Tone:—Demand quiet.
COTTONSEED BOMBAY:—
N/D. £7 5/8. Near value; quiet.
CASTORSEED BOMBAY:—
N/D. £18½. Sellers; firm; dearer; quiet.
LINSEED BOMBAY:—
N/D. £21 1/8. Nominal.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton:—
N/D. £20 1/2. Quoted.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton:—
N/D. 21 1/8. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton:—
N/D. £20 3/8. Unquoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton:—
N/D. £20. Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firmly held. Inactive.
Yellow Cawnpore N/D. £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, Nov 28.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Nov/Dec. £20 3/8. Sellers.
April/May £19½. Sellers.
Tone:—Quiet demand.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
December 35/9. Value.
Jan/April 35/10½. Value.
Linseed Afloat 27,000 tons

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 28.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. 16/3. Sellers.
July/Sept. 15. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. 15/2½. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. 15/3½. Sellers.
Tone:—Good business.
Cuban Sugar Nov/Dec. 11 7/8. Sellers.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 28.

Para Up River Fine, Spot:—
D/J. 50 1/2. Nominal value.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—
Dec. 54. Sellers.
Tone:—Steady closing quietly; moderate business.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets:—
Dec. 54. Paid sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 28.

Karachi Barley O/N. 36. Nominal.

METALS.

London, Nov. 28.

English best Selected Copper £64½.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 7/16.
Copper Braziers £77¾.
Yellow Metal 76½.
Hard Spelter 33 3/8.
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8.
Tine Block £286¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/13.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/15.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/6.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-42 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

SHOES

WANTED—SOLE DEALERS in all towns (excepting Bombay) for the sale of Shoes manufactured by T. & A. Bata of Czecho-Slovakia (the largest shoe makers in Europe. Production 48,000 pairs per day). Apply for terms and conditions to the Sole Agents:—

DAWAR H. KAZI & CO.,
45, Esplanade, Post Box 106.
BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/s D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 915.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 980.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 965.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118.
Bank's buying D st D P Rs. 114.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.84 9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 125.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Lire 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	915
American Dollars	273½
Hongkong Dollars	159
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	118 1/4
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Nov. 28.

Stockholm	18.10
Oslo	21.83
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.15
Belgium	363.50
Athens	106.95

London, Nov. 28.

Exchange on London at:—

Paris	12.500
Prague	16.362

Rentes 3 p.c. 46.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 7/8.
Closing Tone of Silver—Very quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2½.
Interest 7 days market loans 3.
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 1st October, 1925.

London, Nov. 28.

Exchange on London in Germany 20.347
Exchange on London in Italy 92.017

New York, Nov. 28.

Demand Bills 4.84.25.
Exchange on London in Paris 12.500

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 28.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4½.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 2 m/st. 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4½.
Rentes 5 p.c. 13 5/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

3 Months 4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4 per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5per cent.
Tone of Money market: Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 30

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13-4-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21-6-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-6-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-2-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-8-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-6-6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72.

London, Nov. 29.

Bar gold ready s.84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 32.0.
Silver forward, d. 31-14.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China sold. Very little business doing. Market closed featureless.

"BETTY" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

A ROUSING START.

Madeline Rossitier has for long been one of the winter attractions of the East. Messrs. Maurice Benson and Alec Ross must have weighed the trade value of her name in engaging the London Musical Comedy Company under her direction; and from the first night reception, they ought to be fully satisfied of the prospects of a brilliant season. The business aspect apart, the Company has captivated the public by the all-round and accomplished character of the actors in the bill.

When "Betty" was staged, one noticed that Madeline herself was not in the cast. There is good reason for her reserving her part for "Cheers", which is the next comedy. "Betty" has room for only one actress of first rate style, the rest being the part of the chorus and two odd elements. The title role was filled by Arona Wynne, and as Betty is a diminutive marvel, the place belonged to Arona Wynne. Madeline is great in music, dance and comic abandon, but not being cut out for the Cinderella office, she kept behind directing the show. The intervals were a trifle too long, but then the stage-make up, especially in the third act, requires time to finish. Local talent came out well in the skill of Mr. J. P. Da Costa who directed the orchestra, with Joan Norman helping him at the piano.

The plot is familiar. The Duke of Crowborough orders his son, the Earl of Beverly, to get married. The Earl is a glorious profligate, surrounded by vamps and epicures. The Earl resents the father's dictation, but all of a sudden he proposes to Betty the kitchen-maid. She agrees to the formality and the scandalised parasites melt away. Betty has beauty and intelligence, and as the Earl is struck by her charms, she wisely refuses to give even the shadow of an endearment, until the Earl is reformed. The tantalised nobleman wishes her good-bye, but in a sudden wave of reformative common-sense, they embrace and the curtain falls. A hackneyed plot but cleverly done.

The honours of the evening must be divided among Charles Bradley as the Duke, Arona as Betty, and Reynolds as Lord Playne. The Duke was every inch ducal, a grim worn-out individual but aristocratic in the bearing. Bradley fell to it as to the manner born. Lord Playne is a consummate ass, always drunk but never disorderly. Reynolds was great in his clumsy patter, while his nephew, Terence Hall, was splendid in the second part. When Betty sang "Somebody Loves Me", she had to face the storm of an encore. She has a well-trained voice without any flutish affectations. The other girls carried themselves well and there was nothing very much to complain about when they burst forth in chorus. The Earl of Beverly lacked the distinctive pomp denoted by his role, but Tate managed his part without flaw. There was some fun in Charles Mason, an old friend. In music, manner and costume, the Company came A.1 for our standards of expectation. There are no idle "passengers" on deck, for they are all of real use to the play. We have no doubt that they will excel the first success in "Cheers", a play that affords Madeline Rossitier her first opportunity. As it is a popular season, the wisest course is to book early at Rose and Company and occupy the seats in time, avoiding all annoyance to the punctual section of the audience.

DACOITY AT CHEMBUR.

FOURTEEN MEN ARRESTED : TWO STILL AT LARGE.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Nov. 30.

In connection with the Chembur dacoity fourteen men alleged to have taken part in it have been arrested; two are still at large. These two men, it appears, have fled to Futtepur carrying with them the major part of the booty.

The fourteen men now in custody at Bandra were duly placed before the City Magistrate Mr. Gunjikar and a remand obtained till the 4th instant.

The leader of the gang is one Pancham, a Passi Bhaia. The Passis are a criminal class with whom thieving, it is said, is like the breath of their nostrils.

SHRI SHRAUT SMART DHARMA PRATISTHA PAKA VIDVAD PARISHAD.

The annual ceremony and the 3rd Mahadhiveshan of Shri Shraut Smart Dharma Pratisthapaka Vidwad Parishad will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Thursday and Friday next, 3rd and 4th instant respectively at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Jagatguru Shankaracharya Shri Rajarajtshwarasharma will preside and Pandit Chhotu Maharaj Vyakhhan Vachaspati, Shastri Jayadev Mishra, Shri Ramapati Mishra and Ramanath and Babudanandan Jha, will deliver lectures on the reality of the Sanatan Dharma and Varnashram Dharma and also will declare their ideas regarding the Hindu Mahasabha. The public are informed to be present for the above religious meetings and show their sympathy towards the above institution.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday, the 4th at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), and not to-morrow (Wednesday) as previously announced at the Congress House.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 5th December 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Congress House.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of management of the above Committee will take place at the committee's office Rahim Building (2nd floor) on Thursday (the 3rd inst.) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOXING IN CALCUTTA

JOE ATTRIDGE-DIXIE KID DRAW.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

At the King Carnival to-night a fifteen round boxing contest was staged between Joe Attridge of Australia (bantam-weight champion of India) and Dixie Kid of Jamshedpur (light-weight champion of India). Attridge's weight was 8-6 and Dixie Kid's 9-5 1/2. The contest was of a very tame order. Attridge by reason of his inferior reach, weight and height and to resort to frequent in-fighting and clinching and Dixie Kid who was clearly the less experienced boxer was able to make only little use of his superior weight etc. The decision of a draw was a very fair verdict of a fight, which was lacking in vigour and movement.—A. P.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal 2 Sunderland 0; Aston Villa 3; Manchester City 1; Bolton 0; Cardiff 1; Leeds 0; West Bromwich 2; Leicester 1; Everton 1; Liverpool 0; Bury 1; Manchester United 2; Blackburn 0; Notts County 4; Tottenham 2; West Ham 2; Huddersfield 3.

The following matches were postponed:—Burnley v Birmingham; Newcastle v Sheffield United.

Second Division:—Fulham 1; Southampton 1; Middlesborough 2; Bradford City 5; Portsmouth 3; Port Vale 2; Preston 2; Derby 1; Sheffield Wednesday 4; Chelsea 1; South Shields 3; Nottingham Forest 1; Stockport 4; Blackpool 3; Stoke 3; Hull 1.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Crystal Palace 5; Plymouth 5.

Scottish League:—Airdrieonians 2 St. Mirren 1; Clydebank 3; Queens Park 0; Dundee 2; Hibernians 2; Hamilton 2; Cowdenbeath 1; Hearts 1; Kilmarnock 0; Morton 3; Dundee 0; Partick 2; Motherwell 1; Raith 0; Aberdeen 1; Rangers 2; Falkirk 3; St. Johnstone 0; Celtic 3.

Correction:—Among the last Saturday's Scottish League results, the following correction should be noted:—Kilmarnock 3; Raith 0; (and not the Rangers 0 as sent).—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY MATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following are the results of the principal Rugby matches played to-day:—

Devonport Services 22 St. Barts Hospital 9; Cardiff 9 Leicester 3; Neath 0 Aberavon 8; Cross Keys 6 Pontypool 0; Newport 21 Swansea 3.

SCRATCHINGS.

The following matches were scratched all due to frost:—Blackheath v Harlequins; Portsmouth Services v Cambridge University; Guys Hospital v Royal Naval College (Greenwich); Oxford University v London Scottish; London Welsh v Old Merchant Taylors; Richmond v Old Alleynians; Rosslyn Park v Chatham Services; Edinburgh Academicals v Edinburgh Institute; Stewartonians v Edinburgh University; Abertillery v Llanelly; Royal High School v Edinburgh Wanderers; and Watsonians v Glasgow University.—Reuter's Special.

ASSOCIATION CUP RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following are the results of the matches played in the first round of the Association Cup:—

Blyth Spartans 2 Hartlepools 2; Rochdale 1 West Stanley 1 (which match was abandoned at half time owing to ground being dangerous); Carlisle United 0 Chilton Colliery 2; Hordern Athletic 2 Darlington 3; New Brighton 2 Barrow 0; Oldham Athletic 10 Lytham 1; Tranmere 0 Crewe 0; Southport 1 Mold 0; Accrington 4 Wrexham 0; Walsall 0 Grimsby 1; Worksop 1 Coventry 0; Halifax 0 Rotherham 2; Boston 5 Mansfield 2; Wath Athletic 0 Chesterfield 5; Doncaster 2 Wellington 0; Northampton 3 Barnsley 1; Worcester 0 Kettering 0; Bradford 2 Lincoln 2; Leyton 1 St. Albans 0; Clapton 3 Norwich 1; Brentford 3 Barnet 1; Charlton 1 Windsor and Eton 2; Gillingham 6 Southall 0; London Caledonians 1 Ilford 2; Luton 3 Folkestone 0; Brighton 1 Watford 1; Northfleet 2 Queens Park Rangers 2; Chatham 0 Sittingbourne 3; Southend 5 Dulwich 1; Aberdare 4 Bristol Rovers 1; Weymouth 0 Newport 1; Torquay 1 Reading 1; Bournemouth 2 Merthyr 0; Farnham United Breweries 1 Swindon 10; Exeter 1 Swansea 3.

The following matches were postponed:—South Bank v Stockton; Durham v Ashington; and Wigan v Nelson.—Reuter's Special.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

SAD END OF AN ENGINEER.

In the early hours on Monday morning information was received at the Mahim police station that Mr. Huber, a Swiss engineer (38), residing in Kasturchand Mills bungalow at Cadell Road shot himself at seashore and died on the spot.

At an inquest held by the Coroner Mr. Frank, Staff Manager of Pearl Mill said the deceased had been suffering from nervous break down for some months past. He was consequently worried in his mind. On Sunday at about midnight witness saw Mrs. Huber looking towards the beach. She was crying and appeared to be distressed in her mind. Later on Mrs. Huber came to the witness and told him that her husband was dead. Witness saw the dead body on the beach and drew it away in order to prevent it from being washed away by the tide which was coming in.

Mrs. Josephine Huber widow of the deceased said about nine months ago the deceased had nervous break down and for the past few days he did not take his food properly. At about 9-30 p.m. on Sunday he went to bed and woke up at 11-30 p.m. and asked witness to go with him to seashore saying "Let us die together." Witness was alarmed and left the house abruptly and ran after the deceased. The sea was about a 100 yards from the house. Witness told the Ramoshi to bring a lantern and found the dead body on the beach. Witness did not see any revolver on the ground. He kept a revolver.

Dr. William Nunan, Police Surgeon who made the post-mortem examination said he found a bullet wound in the palate bone penetrating to the brain. There was no wound of exit. The right hand of the deceased was clenched showing that some object had been firmly grasped at the time of death. The cause of death was laceration of the brain (gun shot wound). He was of opinion that the wound was self inflicted.

The jury returned a verdict of death by gun shot wound, the deceased having shot himself whilst in an unsound state of mind.

BOMAY SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSION.

The first session of the Bombay Social Service Conference will be held on 12th and 13th prox. at the Malabari Memorial Hal (Gamdevi). The Session commences o Saturday (12th) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) unde the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhi Samaldas.

On the first day there would be Subjects Committee meetings after the presidential address. All delegates can take part in he committee meetings. For the convenience of work there will be three committees and every delegate can take part in any one of these. The committees would discuss subjects in the light of the papers that would be sent to the delegates a week before the Conference. The "A" Committe will discuss three subjects viz. (1) Untouchability (2) Prison Reform and (3) Adult Education.

The "B", Committee will discuss three subjects viz. (1) Village Sanitation (2) Unemployment and (3) Housing Problem.

The "C" Committee will discuss subjects to such as "Prostitution and Drink Evil and other subjects on which no papers have been called for. The committee is specially for framing resolutions on subjects that could not be included in the programme owing to the short time at disposal. On Sunday, 13th December there will be subjects Committee meetings from 8 to 10 a.m. if the business is not finished on Saturday. The Conference Session begins at 12 noon and would continue upto 7 p.m. with an interval of one hour at 2-30 p.m. Institutions and individuals interested in social work are requested to join the Conference and thus help to make it a success.

HOME-INDUSTRY CLASSES.

The Mahila Mandal Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) has started home industries classes in addition to its sewing and cutting classes, from 24th November. Misses Doctor and Mahaluxmiwalla, students of St. Columbia Home University, have been conducting classes to teach artificial flower making and Canvas work. These classes will meet every Tuesday between 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. The students will have to bring their own materials. No fee is charged. Ladies desiring to join either of the classes should register their names at the Workingmen's Institute, Poibavdi Parel between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on week days.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will be held at Cawnpore about the time of the sessions of the Indian National Congress in December next. The Exhibition will open on the 20th December and close on January 5th. These dates however are liable to slight changes. The Exhibition is intended to represent the arts, crafts, industries and manufacturers of India, special stress being laid on Khaddar, i.e., hand-spun and hand-woven cloth, and other cottage industries. All purely Swadeshi articles made in India, subject to the exceptions noted below, will be admissible in the Exhibition:—Cloth will only be exhibited or sold in the Exhibition if it is hand-spun and hand-woven; silk will only be exhibited or sold if the silk thread has been produced in India; and woollen articles to be exhibited or sold in the exhibition must be hand-spun and hand-woven.

All correspondence in regard to the Exhibition should be addressed to the Secretaries, Exhibition Committee, Generalganj, Cawnpore.

INDIAN STATE'S SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

The persons interested in and the sympathisers of the oppressed people of native States know it fully well that in order to keep intact the ancient cordial relations of love and sympathy between the Rajas and their ryots the All-India Native State's Conference has been holding its sittings along with the annual sessions of the Indian National Congress for the last two years. But no permanent organisation has taken a concrete shape as yet. Hence it is resolved the meeting of the All India Native State's Conference be held this year at Cawnpore on the occasion of the Indian National Congress in December next. One of the prominent Indian leaders has been asked to preside over the deliberations of this meeting and guide its proceedings. As soon as the request will meet his approval, the name of the President will be published. To make the Conference a success, the gentlemen who take interest in native States are requested to take part in the proceedings of the Conference in person and to send as many delegates to the Conference as possible and to give as much monetary help to it as may be compatible.

ALL-INDIA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

The 4th Conference of the All-India Veterinary Association will be held at Calcutta on December 28th and on two subsequent days. Mr. P. J. Kerr, Veterinary Adviser to the Government of Bengal, has accepted to take the chair.

CHALENGE TO O'DWYER.

EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA ON HIS VOLUNTARY RESIGNATION."

The ex-Maharaja of Nabha writes to the "Daily Herald":—

"I have just read with regret an attac on me by Sir Michael O'Dwyer" (formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Pujab) "in his recently published book. Keping in view his official relations with m when he was ruler of the Punjab, I should have thought that he would be th last person to come forward and publ ly abuse me.

"He has kindly credited me with gross maladministration. No administration or stitution in this world is perfect but I feel happy to think that I ruled he people of Nabha kindly, and did not ppress or ill-treat them.

"I am prepared, if Sir Michael is also prepared, that the people of Nabha and the Punjab shall be asked. under suitable arrangements, whether they want me or him back.

"I am grateful to Sir Michael O'Dwyer for adding his testimony that the Government 'arranged voluntary abdication.'"

A TELEPHONE COMPANY SECRETARY ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The Calcutta Port Police have arrested on board the British India s. s. "Arankola" Mr. R. W. Annett, Secretary of the Rangoon Telephone Company on a charge of alleged falsification of accounts. A. P.

FUTURE OF INDIAN ART

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—At the opening of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition held at the University building, Capt. Solomon's speech reported in your issue of the 27th is a strange conflict of chaotic opinions, he starts with saying: "The Arts and Crafts Exhibition is not only an exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts but a symbol of something infinitely wider and more significant. I see in this exhibition not only an outward and visible sign of the sealing of the sacred allegiance of Indian youth to Indian Art." Then again elsewhere in a word of advice he says: "The time had fully come to discard the Western copies." (of which this exhibition is full). He further says that "he is all for toleration," and it is "immaterial to him what style one adopts as long as one paints," and ends by remarking that,—"for the Indian artist to take up Indian art is restriction."

Sir, I should have passed these remarks as not worth giving consideration to had they come from one who had no knowledge of art, but coming from the Principal of the Bombay School of Art, and one interested in the revival of Indian Art, they are very deplorable. If the present exhibition of Arts and Crafts is the outcome of the efforts Capt. Solomon is making for the last several years, then let the Indian public give up all hopes of bringing into effect their lost art.

Capt. Solomon seems enchanted with all he beholds in India, and is so intoxicated by the beauty he sees in front of him, that all productions whatever they may be are for him the glories of the past and the greatness of future, but unfortunately, there is some sanity still left in the world, and we have to see the crude reality confronting us.

The present exhibition shows the worst type of imitative art that one would see in any part of the uncultured world—even the primitives expressed some individuality—and to lead the Indian talent in this direction, is a crime. Could Capt. Solomon really be serious in eulogising such a show? personally I have regard for him, and cannot believe he is misleading the art students intentionally. Whatever it may be, my concern is that let the Indian public understand their position, and make an attempt to save themselves from being utterly destroyed.

For over two centuries the Indian artist has been badly handled, and now that the world has recognised the high principles of Indian Art let not the young artist lose the opportunity to bring back the glories of their ancient thought, which none but the Indian alone is capable of.

Sir, Art is far more serious than a holiday show at a Kindergarten School—and if you seek for an adequate place in the world of Art, then let us not be hoodwinked, and look at the situation with a serious turn, and immediately set to work to save our Art from destruction.—Yours, etc.

S. FYZEE RAHAMIN.

"Aiwan-e-Rif'at".
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill,
Nov. 28.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Ready:—21-2-9.

Vaida Magsar—Opening 21-2-6, at 6 p.m. 21-2-6.

Vaida Posh—Opening 21-3-3, at 6 p.m 21-3-3.

Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh—Opening 0-1-6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Ready:—72-8.

Vaida Magsar—Opening 72-4, highest 72-5, at 6 p.m. 72-5.

Vaida Posh—Opening 71-15, highest 71-15, at 6 p.m. 71-15.

Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh—Opening 0-12-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

BAWLA MURDER CASE.

A "PREPOSTEROUS" REQUEST.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S REASONS FOR REJECTING APPEALS.

The Privy Council on November 5th delivered the reasons for its judgment on August 26, dismissing the appeal of seven condemned prisoners in the Malabar Hill murder case. The Privy Council consisted of Lord Dunedin, Lord Summer, and Sir John Edge.

Lord Dunedin, in delivering their Lordships' judgment, said:—Their Lordships have repeatedly announced that in dealing with petitions for special leave to appeal against sentences pronounced in the Criminal Courts of the various Dominions they will not act as a Court of Criminal Appeal and will not, to use the words of Lord Watson in Dillet's case (12 A.C. 459), advise His Majesty to "review or interfere with the course of criminal proceedings unless it is shown that, by a disregard of the forms of legal process, or by some violation of the principles of natural justice, or otherwise, substantial and grave injustice has been done."

In the present case the first point urged by the petitioners is that there had been such copious and prejudicial newspaper comment on the crime committed that a fair trial by a jury was impossible in Bombay. It is in the power of the Governor-General of India, if he thinks that in the state of public feeling a fair trial could not be obtained in the place where the offence would ordinarily be tried, to order that the trial should be held elsewhere. An application was made to him so to order and it was refused. To ask the Board to declare that such a refusal of the Governor-General, who had all the advantages of being in the country and of judging the real state of public feeling, amounted to a violation of the principles of natural justice is nothing less than preposterous, and their Lordships cannot too strongly qualify the impropriety and uselessness of such a demand.

As to the other grounds in the case of the first six petitioners, they are all questions about the sufficiency of evidence—fit for consideration by a Court of Criminal Appeal, but falling far short of the definite dictum quoted.

The case of the remaining petitioner which at first sight might seem different is, when more closely looked at, just the same. He was not present at the scene of the assault and murder and consequently the offence of which he was found guilty was abetment of murder. The point that was sought to be urged by his counsel was that the charge of the learned Judge did not adequately bring home to the jury that abetment of murder could not be properly inferred from a conspiracy to kidnap unless the natural result of the attempt to kidnap was murder. The learned Judge in the course of his charge used these words after explaining Section III of the Penal Code:—

"I merely emphasize once more that the crucial point as regards the applicability of that section is whether that which is done was a probable consequence of the abetment; was it a probable consequence of the conspiracy into which accused No. 9 had entered that Bawla would be murdered on the night of January 12? Unless you can so find that charge of murder cannot be established.

"He specially left it to them to say whether after finding conspiracy they 'could go the length of saying that the probable consequence of the conspiracy was the murder of Bawla and the attempted murder of Lieutenant Saegert'."

If this were a Court of Criminal Appeal it would be difficult indeed to say that this advice to the jury was not adequate to the situation. Still, it would be a question for a Court of Criminal Appeal. Here the moment that adequacy is raised in reference to such advice the case of the petitioner is gone; for who could possibly say that the adequacy or otherwise could amount to a "disregard of the forms of process or violation of the principles of natural justice"? The averment fails, just as the averments in the other cases failed.

Their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty to refuse the prayer of all the petitioners.

ALLEGED IRREGULAR CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 29.

Forty-seven members of the Daskroi Taluka Congress Committee have sent a requisition to the President of the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee requeting him to convene a meeting of the Taluka Congress Committee in order to hold fresh elections for the Provincial Congress Committee and delegates to the Congress.

They contend that the elections that recently took place are irregular and ultra vires and therefore void, as a large number of the members were disqualified without their attention having been previously drawn to the obligation to attend in pure khaddar dress. This requisition is to be placed before the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee to be held on Saturday next.—A. P.

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DASTURI FROM SWEEPERS.

MOCADAMS' ALLEGED CORRUPT PRACTICE.

CORPORATION'S OPPOSITION TO TERMINAL STATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved: That the committee appointed by Corporation resolution No. 7432, dated the 20th October 1925, be also requested to investigate and report on the following subject:—

I(a) The allegations of bribery and corruption in the Conservancy Department.

(b) The corrupt practice prevailing in receiving fixed amounts known as "Dasturi" every month or at fixed intervals from the Municipal sweepers. (c) The corrupt practice of receiving illegal gratification from sweepers and others at the time of employment or of allotting rooms to them in Municipal chawls, or for showing any consideration, such as getting them employed at public urinals or at private places or granting them leave, re-employing them after suspension, etc. II. This Committee be authorized to take statements of sweepers and others and all proper steps be taken to safeguard the interest and prevent any harm or harassment to the Municipal employees and others who offer to make such statements or give necessary information and an assurance similar to one conveyed in sub-clause 2 of Corporation Resolution No. 7432 be also conveyed to all witnesses giving any information or making any statements.

MR. NARIMAN'S INDICTMENT.

Mr. Nariman said this "dasturi" had existed for some time, and many years ago almost a similar resolution was moved by one of the members. Every month this "dasturi" was collected out of the wages of sweepers and distributed among 'mucadams' and others. Even the Health Officer had admitted that such a custom prevailed and he hoped the Commissioner would not stand on his prestige, and say that such a practice did not exist. Even when the fact were true it was difficult to bring the culprit to book, because a man in the position of a sweepers was not likely to say anything to the face of his officer. There was a case recently when a sweeper was dismissed for making a statement to a member of the Corporation; he was brutally assaulted in his chawl and a Police case was brought against him for disorderly behaviour and when he was acquitted he was dismissed. He did not know, what had happened to the man now. Every man among the sweepers was in debt from the very start because he had to pay the "mucadam" for a job or for a room in the chawl. It was cruel to tax these men in this manner, and he had in his hands many statements from these men proving his assertions. He was sorry that an European lady who had taken some interest in the matter was not given proper assistance by the Commissioner, as it was his duty to do. He himself had collected evidence which he would put before the Committee in due course and in the meantime they should give an assurance to the men that they would be held scathless. He wanted to rescue the men and give them some relief in the future.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said when Mahatma Gandhi came to know of this he tried to collect some evidence, but he could not succeed; even when a European lady tried to take some pains over the matter she was defeated, and he hoped something would now be done for these men.

COMMISSIONER OPPOSES COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The Commissioner said he had employed detectives to find out the culprits, and he had also personally gone into the matter and had spoken to sweepers and mahars. He did not deny that "dasturi" did existed, as it would always exist as long as the world was round and moving.

Mr. Nariman: But it shall not exist.

The Commissioner said the custom was bound to exist to a certain extent, and even in his domestic service such things were happening. About Mrs. Robottom who was brought to him, he said he had gone into the mater, and the reason of her complaint was that the man who was sweeping in her flat refused to bring ice for her. About Mr. A. V. Thakkar he was suffering from the same disease as Mr. Nariman was and thought that no public officer could do his duty properly. Mr. Thakkar had produced the same which was produced before Mahatma Gandhi and he found after examination that no trust could be placed in it. He was willing that two members might be asked to help the Deputy Commissioner in an enquiry, but he was emphatically opposed to the appointment of the Committee suggested by Mr. Nariman. He personally could not devote his time to an enquiry a second time, as he had already investigated the matter with Mrs. Robottom.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas wondered why the Commissioner was shirking an enquiry as it was an old question. The Commissioner had brought Mr. Gandhi's name and had wrongly informed the Corporation that Mr. Gandhi was convinced that there was no corruption in the Municipal Departments. On the other hand Mr. Gandhi had said in "Young India" that there was no evidence to show that there was no corruption. He supported the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram also wondered why an enquiry was opposed by the Commissioner, as there were ugly rumours in the city about corruption and bribery in the Health Department. He however suggested that the question should be referrrd to Roads Committee. (Loud laughter). It was only his suggestion and not an amendment. (More laughter).

Mr. R. S. Asavale suggested the appointment of a Committee of three persons consisting of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Hirjibhedin and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.

This fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the Commissioner ought to have welcomed such an enquiry, but he had opposed it on the contrary and he was sorry that he had adopted such an attitude.

Mr. Nariman replying said he was sorry that the Commissioner had refused to listen to his appeal and had said on the other hand that 'dasturi' did exist and that it would continue. Instead of giving him encouragement, the Commissioner had said that the practice would continue. He wanted the committee suggested by him to go into the matter, visit different places and take evidence there?

The motion was carried.

TERMINAL STATION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. J. G. Nensey moved:—

That the attention of the Government of Bombay be drawn to the proposed scheme of a terminal station in Bombay for long distance passengers on B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Government be requested that, looking to the convenience of the major portion of the travelling public, Grant Road should be fixed as the terminus station for the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

That the President be authorised to forward copies of the resolution to the Chairman of the Railway Board and Agents of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, that the representatives of the Corporation on the Railway Advisory Boards be asked to place this matter before the Boards.

Mr. Jivraj said the G. I. P., wanted one terminus only for long distance traffic and he thought such a terminus would mean great inconvenience to poor passengers. The Indian Merchants' Chamber had already approved of the new terminus at Grant Road, and he hoped the Corporation would now communicate their emphaic disapproval of the proposed scheme for a single terminus.

Mr. Hirjibehedin seconded.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said it was a very important question concerning the safety and convenience of a large number of passengers. When formerly a scheme was brought forward for a a terminus at Grant Road it was abandoned on account of public opposition. An alternative scheme was then suggested near Pellasis Road and a great deal of property was acquired both from the Corporation and the public. The G. I. P. Railway had now submitted a scheme of one terminus only for both railways, and an expert from Hyderabad was brought to give his opinion on the matter, although he knew nothing of local conditions. If that scheme were adopted not only the convenience of the public would suger, but their safety would be endangered Victoria Terminus was in the heart of the town and if the passengers on the B. B. and C. I. were all brought there, there would be a congestion of traffic and the passengers would be put to great inconvenience. Such a scheme was suggested by the Chamber of Commerce 15 years ago, but it was opposed by Sir P. M. Mehta and was then abandoned. He was sorry that the Corporation was not consulted now in the matter by Government.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

KOLABA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

OPENED BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Ehimdiwala, the well-known Abkari Contractor of Bombay enlisted the sympathy of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson towards the Maternity Home which he, at heavy expenditure, established at Uran, which lies across the harbour, a few miles away from the pier of Rewas. Mr. Bhimidwala had invited a large number of prominent people, Parsis predominating, to witness the opening ceremony of the Maternity Home at Uran and the excursionists, in bright and beautiful holiday attire—we mean the Parsi ladies—shipped to Rewas in Killick Nixon's ferry boat, the "Champavati," from the ferry wharf at noon yesterday. A Portuguese Band played them along on board the good ship and enlivened them at Uran. It was a merry crowd aboard, including Mr. Phillip D'Quadras, Judge of the Small Cause Court and Mrs. D'Quadras, Mr. Hawes, J.P., Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, and several officials of the Excise Dept. Mongini Brothers, Ltd. were their caterers, on board and at Uran.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson, with a party, left at the same time from the Apollo Bunder in an R.I.M. Launch, and were received at Rewas by Mr. Bhimdiwala and a number of distinguished Parsis at Rewas, from where their Excellencies motored to Uran to open the Bhimdiwala Maternity Home and accept the hospitality of Mr. Bhimidiwala.

Their Excellencies returned to the Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. and the others about the same time.

THE SCHEME.

After Mr. J. Abbott, the Collector and President of the Kolaba Maternity and Infant Welfare Association, had spoken on the origin of the Hospital under the auspices of the Association, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, speaking on behalf of the Poona Seva Sadan Society to which the Association has entrusted the administration of the Hospital for the first three years, traced the growth of the scheme from March 1925. He said that it was felt necessary in that month to undertake a certain amount of propaganda to educate public opinion and to enlist popular sympathy with thie movement. The actual commencement of the work, therefore, was made in April 1925, with the celebration of Baby Weeks at three important centres in the District, such as (1) Panwel, (2) Pen, and (3) Alibag, interest regarding which having been stirred up in such work, by Dr. H. V. Pitak. Thus, the Baby Week at Alibag came to be celebrated by arranging an Exhibition, a Baby Show, and magic lantern lectures for both men and women, accompanied by an exhibition of cinema films dealing with the subject of Infant Welfare and Maternal Care. Soon after the close of this Baby Week on the 10th of April was opened the Dispensary for Free Medical Relief as part of the Hospital which came to be regularly started after some time, and indoor cases also came to be admitted. It was decided by the middle of August, to send out on tour in the District a party for Free Medical Relief and Public Health Propaganda, as an experimental measure. It consisted of a Qualified Doctor, a fully qualified Nurse and Health Visitor. This move helped to bring to the notice of the public over a major part of the District, the objects of the Association. The scheme of Free Medical Relief at that stage, mainly consists of three parts: (1) Free Dispensary or the outdoor ward of the Hospital for Women and Children. (2) A Maternity Home, and (3) A Nursing Home. It was proposed to make a regular beginning of Infant Welfare Centre that very day at the hands of Her Excellency Lady Wilson, by opening the Infant Welfare Room, and it was intended to extend the sphere of the Association's work in suitable areas, where people would be found to give the necessary guidance and help.

Mr. Deodhar then gave some figures testifying to the good work already done by the Hospital and Home. The average attendance of outdoor patients per month was 1205 and of indoor patients, 10. The travelling propaganda party had toured through a number of talukas, visited 32 towns and villages, delivered 61 lectures and treated nealy 1200 patients. He expected to work out a more comprehensive scheme of medical relief for women and children for the whole district in the near future and hoped that the public, the Government and the Local Bodies would fully co operate with him.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in declaring the Hospital open, expressed at the outset sorrow at the demise of the Queen Mother, and observed: The occasion which brings me here is, one which I am certain would have secured the warm approval of the late Queen Mother, for, throughout her long and noble life, she extended her patronage and her warmest sympathy and support to the cause of hospitals and medical relief, and, under her auspices, regular collections of funds were annually made in England for the support of the hospitals there. I should like to see some similar organisation in the Bombay Presidency, not only in the City of Bombay, but in districts such as Kolaba, for, as the Collector has told you, it is not enough to found a hospital, but funds are required on a generous scale for its maintenance.

Continuing His Excellency said:—

The District of Kolaba owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Abbott for the energy and enthusiasm which he has displayed in bringing this important scheome to fruition, and providing, on a very considerable scale, facilities for medical relief at a place where they were so much wanted, and of a kind which it had not been hitherto possible to provide. An Institution such as this must be of inestimable value to those communities whose ladies have not yet become accustomed to treatment at the hands of a male doctor, and I am glad to learn that the Mahomedan community, among others, appreciate the very considerable benefits which this Hospital will bring within their reach.

It is also a matter of sincere congratulation that your Association has been founded on such sound democratic lines. It will, as Mr. Abbott has said, base its strength and its security on the wish of the public, and not on the enthusiasm of a few citizens. I am fully convinced that an Association framed with a constitution such as yours has every hope of success, and, with the subscribers having the right to take an intimate share in its working, I am convinced that its future is assured, and that its activities will continue to spread throughout the District.

The wider scheme to which you allude in your address, of supplying trained midwives in every Taluka of the district, is one which I consider to be deserving of most hearty encouragement and support, and I trust that it will be taken up energetically and will receive the co-operation and assistance of the leaders of the people throughout the District, for, without such co-operation, it cannot achieve complete success.

His Excellency and Lady Wilson made a handsome contribution to the fund.

ALL-INDIA YADAVA MAHA SABHA.

The third annual meeting of the above Mahasabha will be held on the 29th, 30th and 31st December next at Chapra, (B. and N. W. Railway), Behar. Various important questions relating to advancement of the Yadavas, Gollas, Gopes and Ahirs of India will be discussed.

WARNING TO IMMIGRANTS TO SIAM.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Indians desirous of migrating to Siam via Burma or the Straits Settlements are again warned that they should provide themselves with passports before leaving India. Passports will not be given to them by the Government of Burma or the Government of the Straits Settlements without reference to the Government of India and inquiries from the local authorities must take time. Unless therefore such passengers obtain passports before starting on their journey from India they run the risk of undergoing considerable inconvenience and expense.

RINK COCAINE CASE.

DEFENCE ADDRESS.

JUDGMEMT RESERVED FOR TO-DAY.

The case known as the Rink Cocaine Case came up for hearing again before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday, in which W. King of the Skating Rink stands charged with the sale of illicit cocaine valued at Rs. 54,000 and odd.

Excise Inspector Hudson prosecuted while Mr. R. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Sopher and Mr. Couto, pleaders defended the accused.

William George Mark King, a taxi driver, examined by Mr. Wadia for the defence, said that he was a motor mechanic. His father's name was William Henry King. He produced a death certificate of his father which was dated 29th October, 1924. After his father's death, his effects were removed from Meadow's Street to Navsari Chambers, where some of the effects were sold to *jaripatanawallas*. Amongst such things sold were suit cases and bags. His father's initials were "W. H. K." He also knew another W. H. King who he believed was working in the Currency Office. He knew that man as letters addressed to both Kings used to go to wrong persons.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hudson witness admitted that he had appeared in police courts many times both as a witness and as an accused person. He also admitted that he had masqueraded in the Court that he was a married man though he was only living with a woman. He was once charged with criminal breath of trust. He was also once fined for assaulting a lady.

Mr. Wadia then put in a school certificate of the accused where his name was mentioned as Wilfred George King.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Wadia then addressed the Court. He said that on the face of it, the case against his client seemed difficult to meet. But a careful sifting of the evidence would convince any one that the whole evidence implicating King was that of Mr. Navalkar, Ramanlal a creature of the Excise Department and Lakadwalla another creature of the Excise Department and Ternel and Massias. Mohanlal, Haridas and the meter cleaner had been deliberately kept out lest they might give evidence that would support the prosecution story. There were no doubt unfortunate circumstances in the case viz. that the cocaine came out of the Rink and that King accompanied Navalkar in his car from the Rink to the Bori Bundar taxi stand. And the third unfortunate circumstance on the face of it a black circumstance, the suit case bore the initials "W.H.K." "W.H.K." might have been any body from Waman Hari Kale or Kelkar before the arrest of King but after his arrest the prosecution maintained that initials were those of King.

Continuing Mr. Wadia said that there were three pertinent questions they must answer before the guilt could be brought home to the accused. First of all was, "to whom did the cocaine belong?" Whether the accused had any guilty knowledge of the contents of the bags and thirdly "did the accused abet the sale of cocaine?" Taking the third question first, Mr. Wadia submitted that the whole case fell through because the sale was complete the accused got into the car. The offer was taken by Massias, the price was fixed by Massias with Navalkar and Ternel satisfied himself that Navalkar had the money before they all went to the Rink and King appeared on the scene. The goods were ascertained, the quantity was ascertained and even the price fixed and as such Mr. Wadia's submission in law was that the sale was complete, no matter when the money was actually paid.

WHO OWNED COCAINE?

Coming to the ownership of the cocaine Mr. Wadia said that the only evidence in which they had to rely was that of Ternel. Ternel was dealing in *charas* perhaps a less poisonous drug than cocaine and moreover they had it on Mr. Hudson's own admission. Ternel was watched by the Excise and the C.I.D. It was only Ternel who said that the stuff belonged to King. It was further brought out in Mr. Marchant's evidence that the suit case passed the customs that very day of arrest as a part of the luggage of Mrs. Ternel, at about 2 o'clock. The defence witnesses had clearly shown that the suit case and the bag found their way in the Rink on the evening of 9th November. Another important fact was Ternel had given a sample of cocaine to Massias. That must have been on the 7th or the 8th of November taking into consideration Mr. Marchant's experience and evidence that the cocaine was fresh it could not have been brought from the Continent by King who returned to India in October 1924. Coupled with this fact that Ternel returned from Egypt in September 1925 from an important business, the cocaine could not have belonged to any body but Ternel. But in any case it did not belong to King.

Coming to the question whether King had a guilty knowledge, Mr. Wadia submitted that it was quite unlikely that a man of King's standing in business, if he at all thought of dealing in contraband goods, would not at the crucial moment of the deal, proclaim from house tops that he was the owner of the goods as the prosecution would have them believe. If they accepted the story of Ternel and Massias that the stuff belonged to King, it was unlikely to believe the prosecution story that King was such a "dashed fool" as to admit that he was the owner of the stuff when in fact the whole deal had gone through. Navalkar was all in all in the case. He was not only the investigating officer, but he was also the prosecuting officer and his was the ingenious brain that laid the clever trap.

The Magistrate: "I thought it was Mr. Marchant."

Mr. Wadia: "Mr. Marchant was the guiding spirit but Navalkar was the chief actor. Shakespeare wrote the Hamlet but who played the Hamlet? Mr. Marchant could not have played the role of an Ajmeri merchant that Navalkar played, talking all the while in Hindustani though a Master of Arts himself."

Continuing Mr. Wadia said that having once arrested King, it was not in the religion of Navalkar as an Excise Officer to let him go. Another evidence which was of a doubtful nature that the suit case belonged to King. "W.H.K." was sought out to be proved as the part of King's initials. As against that he had tendered evidence to show that King usually signed as Wilfred King or Wilfred George King. As such, Counsel submitted that the benefit of doubt on that point must be given to King.

Coming to the incidents on the day of arrest Mr. Wadia said that he had proved that King did not see Ternel and Massias before 7 p.m. at the Rink. The story of Massias that he had seen King in his office four times previous to the day of arrest was also false. King had been a public man carrying on extensive business, well-known for his help in charitable objects and it was unlikely that he would get himself mixed up with men of the type of Massias and Ternel. Moreover like a straightforward man, King since his arrest had admitted that he helped Ternel in lifting the suit case to the car, he had a lift in Navalkar's car and that he proposed the Council Road to Navalkar, all these if he had any guilty knowledge he could well have denied. He maintained that the talk of money, the passing of the money and the alleged promise of King to take a trip to Europe for cocaine were all after thoughts. There was no independent witness to say that there was any money with King. The evidence as regards King throwing the money after arrest was conflicting. Referring to the evidence of Ternel and Massias Mr. Wadia said that men who refused to say the truth if they were brought in jail dress, ought not to be relied upon.

Concluding Mr. Wadia submitted that King came into the trouble all because of an innocent act of taking a lift in the car of a person whom he did not know, and he once again submitted that King be acquitted of the charges laid against him, as the sale was complete long before he came upon the scene, that the stuff did not belong to King but to Ternel and that King had no guilty knowledge of the contents of the cars.

Inspector Hudson said that he did not wish to address the Court. The evidence was before His Worship. As for the sale he submitted that whether the sale was effected by the principal or his agents on behalf of the principal, the principal was responsible for the sale.

His Wordship reserved judgment till 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, The supreme need of the moment in India is Co-operation or Union among the various parties and communities. Why is the bureaucracy, tough-riding over us today? Because India is so bitterly divided on its own home over the Moslem-Hindu question, over the non-Brahmin-Brahmin controversy, over other communal and caste differences, over the Moderate-Extremist politics. What the Motherland would be thinking of her sons! Now Messrs. Kelkar, Jayakar and Aney have chosen this unfortunate moment to create a new gulf among Swarajists and Swarajists. Has not India had enough of lessons from the hair-splitting dissensions over religious controversies of the olden days? It is surprising that a Vedantic Scholar like Mr. M. R. Jayakar should have thought fit to wage war against his own brother over after all what is a sentimental difference. Is Mr. Jayakar quite sure that the policy approved by a large majority of the Swarajists is likely to land the country in a large ditch? Is he quite sure that his own plan of Responsive Co-operation will secure the desired goal of Swaraj more quickly than the programme of the majority of his party?

I put these questions seriously to him. I hold no brief for Pandit Motilal Nehru. I know all the four gentlemen named herein are true patriots and have made large sacrifices in the cause of the Motherland. Will they not ponder over the matter and see for themselves whether it is not essential to settle these differences in a friendly discussion among themselves?

Mr. Jayakar shows that the name of the policy which the late Deshabandhu C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru have been following is not the correct one. It should, in his opinion, be called Responsive Co-operation. Mr. Jayakar goes on to show that Mr. Das was in the process of changing the policy, that if he were spared for a few months more, the Swaraj Party programme wards Construction—Constructive work in wards Construction—Construction work in the villages. Quite right, but was this Constructive work for Co-operation with the Bureaucracy in the exploitation of India for the benefit of England and enslavement of India?

Even Mr. Jayakar says that he pleaded for the stiffening of the original austerity but this he considers to be an almost impossibility, and therefore he has set up the alternative plea to go further and take up responsibility.

But will be bureaucracy allow the Ministers any substantial powers. Have we not ters the experience gained by our Liberal friends? To bring the bureaucrats round to a proper sense of duty, it is absolutely necessary for all parties to combine and make a joint demand for necessary reforms, to prepare the country by Constructive work in the villages to support that demand. I hope our patriot friends will not forget the lesson of lessons that Union among all parties is the need of the moment. We cannot afford to ignore this great need.—Yours, etc.,

CHANDRIKA PRASADA TIWARI

Ajmere, Nov. 25.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

The opening ceremony of New Cotton Exchange at Sewri, 4.45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

SHETYE Dwarkanath Gopal (youngest brother of Prof. Wishwanth G. Shetye, the well-known Marathi Playwright) with Miss Kamlabai, daughter of Mr. Balkrishna Keshav Shetye of Ratnagiri at Kokanastha Vaishya Mahajan Wadi, at Kandewadi, to-day at 7 p.m.

"SATHARAM".

Madura Sangeetha Dramatic Co. will enact "Satharam" in Tamil at Ripon Theatre to-night (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

On 1st December all offices in Portuguese India will observe Sunday working hours and deal with express telegrams only.

"SPIRITUALISTIC CONFERENCE,"

Mr. V. D. Rishi will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Brahman Sabha (345, Thakurdwar) with the aid of magic lantern to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Orama" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st instant.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. S. T.).

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme of Gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 metres.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Office Commanding and Officers, the Bank of the 4/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 5-30 p.m.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gandevi, at 7.30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

CANDIDATE FOR UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil is a candidate at the ensuing election for one of the two vacancies in the Senate among the ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay to be elected by the registered graduates at the next election on 5th January, 1926.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mookai" with Mails from London of 26th ultimo left Marseilles at 10.30 a.m. on the 28th Nov.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of 18th inst. left Aden at 7.30 p.m. on the 29th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 4th December, 1925.

YOUTHS' ENTERTAINMENT TO POOR CHILDREN.

The Youth Week Celebrations concluded on Saturday evening with the entertainment of poor children, which were drawn from the local orphanages and from the untouchable classes. The gardens of the Prince of Wales Museum represented a place of a pick-nick scene, where about 100 children were entertained with music and games. The children had a very enjoyable afternoon, and were feasted with sweets and drinks. As a memento, the Youth Week Celebrations Committee presented to each one of them toys from Fish Pond. While parting late in the evening, packets of chocolates were distributed to the kiddies who returned to their homes with a happy and pleasant expression on their faces.

BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

MR. J. L. RIEU SUCCEEDS SIR M. HAYWARD.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay in succession to the Hon. Sir Maurice H. Hayward, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

Rain has fallen locally in South-east Madras, Madras Deccan and Mysore and at few stations in Lower Burma and on north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu and Madura half an inch, Cuddalore and Madras one and Nellore a half.

Forecast:—Decrease on Coromandel coast and extension in Deccan.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SILK MERCHANT or a GENTLEMAN of a good standing, interested in silk business, (those possess fair knowledge in English preferred) to inquire, sound business guaranteed. Please apply Box No. 1072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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COMPANY DIRECTORS, MERCHANTS, AND STUDENTS OF COMMERCE AND LAW
THE MODERN CONDITIONS REQUIR STUDY AND REFERENCE OF UP-TO DATE BOOKS.
Four best books by Principal Sohrab R Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.
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1. COMPANY LAW, (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Share-holders, and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition (in press). It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916). book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors Accountancy students Business-men. Specially written Indian students embracing all Indian Examination problems from University as well as Professional Examinations. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition) 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice Labour efficiency an organization Secretarial Work and Scientive advertising A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1925

AFTER 30 YEARS!

The Government of India have decided to suspend the Cotton Excise Duty. It is an event of historic importance, as it marks the alleviation of a grievance that rankled for three decades. On their collections and interest, the Government of India must have mulcted the cotton industry of more than one hundred crores of rupees, and as the end comes, we are disposed to dwell more on the wrongs done to indigenous enterprise than on the belated favour of an act of justice. The European Chamber of Commerce recently cited the opinion that the exaction of the excise-duty was the one measure of selfishness on the part of England in her relations with India. It is a false, superficial reading of the incidence of alien rule, but the confession reflects the enormity of the levy. In a memorable declaration, Sir Basil Blackett said that the suspension of the excise-duty would mean its permanent abolition, and now that the duty is held in abeyance we would welcome the happy fatalism of the Finance Member. With exchange screwed up, the official finances are sound, and we imagine that Manchester will shortly be mollified by some change in the import tariff. We are glad that the offer of imperial preference by Mr. N. N. Wadia as the price of repeal has not borne fruit, for on the excise-duty-issue we never had any separate grudge against Japan as an Asiatic neighbour. We insisted on the repeal as a matter of elementary justice and it is a pleasure to see it coming without any invidious preference. Though the event follows with Mr. N. N. Wadia's quixotic campaign in Lancashire, the result is distinct from his compromise of selection and preference against other countries.

To whom do we owe this happy result? When the war ended, there were claims as to the individuals that won the war, and from Lloyd-George to Bottomley there were loud assertions of personal victory, the poor Tommy being ignored in the clamour. In the suspension of the excise-duty, we expect some mill-owners to divide the honour between Mr. N. N. Wadia's mission and their own sedulous protests to the Government of India. The mill-owners never had the grit to say that the policy of high exchange prejudiced their competition in the Indian market, although the fact was indisputable. They set their sails to the passing gusts of opportunism, and even in fighting the workers, they declined to murmur against certain obnoxious elements of handicap. It is the sacrifice of the workers that has influenced the Government of India to realise the need of compassion. There will be many claims of success; it will be attributed to the geniality of the British nation, to the fairplay of Sir Basil Blackett, to the masterfulness of the mill-owners, to the vigilance of Sir Leslie Wilson's Government. It is the patient resistance of the workers that has obtained relief, the workers have won where the mill-owners failed. We do not mention it in any partisan spirit, but if the workers had surrendered, the story of a humming and contented industry would have gone round and weakened the hands of the British Labour leaders who sympathised with them. If the workers had lost self control and resorted to violence, the police would have spent their munition and unwittingly terrorised them into submission. They however remained firm and pacific, and if we had a voice in the counsels of mill-owners, we would have advised them to pay up their strike-wages as a grateful recognition of their loyalty to the ultimate welfare of the industry; for, the victory is the prize of their patience.

Before they cable their thanks to-day, the duty of the mill-owners is to proclaim the restitution of wages and acknowledge their duty to the workers. In their panic about heavy stocks, the mill-owners refused to entertain the fair course of short-time, and declared that mill-labour was the best-paid in India. The fable does not require any detailed exposure while the reserves out of past profits exceed the share-capital of the industry. We were among those who held that while the excise-duty should be opposed, the mill-owners had no case for the reduction of wages below the level of subsistence. The suspension of the excise-duty does not affect the intrinsic soundness of the argument. Now that the excise-duty is off, we expect the prompt restoration of wages; but for the full warrant of safety to the mill-owners, there should be a resolute effort at reform to make the industry stable and secure from well-intentioned criticism. An airy challenge to investigate the accounts of this factory or that, is not enough. The very name "mill-owners" is inexact and misleading. The factories belong to the share-holders, and those who claim ownership are not able to stand the test that they hold property against the entire world. Exclusive possession is the criterion of ownership, and the mill-industry is not "owned" by the Wadias or the Tatas or the Currimbhoys or the Sassoons. It is a thing of corporate ownership to which the tax payers now indirectly contribute by the relinquishment of the excise-duty. The workers have built up the industry, and it is now no longer possible to brandish the claims of separate proprietorship. The workers being firm, the Government no doubt found that there was no money to be got out of the industry; indeed the surrender of revenue is no better than the making of a virtue out of necessity. The moral of the result is however clear and we hope it will mark the epoch of a better understanding between the capitalist and labour.

BRITAIN AND SYRIA

Martial Law has been proclaimed in Damascus and the districts of Damascus and Hauran. The reason of this new infliction on the unhappy inhabitants of Damascus, whose woes know no end, is stated to be "continued brigandage" by which, in the language of predatory imperialism, is described the inevitable reaction of a self-respecting people to ruthless and iron measures to suppress their national aspirations. It is officially explained, Reuter informs us, that Martial Law in no way denotes aggravation of the situation but has been proclaimed with view to a rapid restoration of order. Martial Law is, indeed, a convenient cloak to excuse frightfulness of every kind with a view to suppress the "rebellion." The "rebellion" itself has now spread throughout Syria and the Druse leader Aftrash has issued a manifesto declaring that the Druses will not accept anything less than complete independence. This declaration voices the view not merely of the Druses, but also of the whole population of Syria, who, it will be remembered, were from the beginning opposed to any mandate. If the League were a genuine instrument of peace and not a tool of the Great Powers for the fulfilment of the sordid bargaining of the war-time secret treaties, France would not have been given the mandate against the Syrian will and, after Damascus, would have been ordered out of Syria at once. As the New York "Nation" says: "Let the men who see in the League the panacea for the world's ills have the courage of their convictions; let them turn from Bulgaria and Greece to demand that the League act to stop this murderous war carried on by its agents in its name. That would, of course, hurt the prestige of France; but it would not hurt France. The French Cabinet might not have been forced to resign if it had saved the billions of francs a year which keep Syria crushed." But Greece is little and France is big and, with Britain, dominates the League. A striking proof of this is given by the fact that France has got the consideration of the Syrian report of the Permanent Mandates Commission postponed to a less awkward moment.

The attitude of Britain in this tragic affair has been not less cynical. As the greatest Muslim Power, Britain was at least expected to lodge a protest against the French atrocities in Syria which have shocked the whole civilised world. But, instead of doing so, the British Premier went out of his way to ask the British people to remember their own difficulties in the mandated countries before condemning the French atrocities. Perhaps, recalling Amritsar and the manner in which the people of Iraq have been dragooned into submission, Mr. Baldwin felt the natural reluctance of those living in a glass-house to throw stones. But that does not seem to be the only explanation of the attitude which Britain has adopted in this matter. The recent Conference in London of the new French High Commissioner in Syria with Messrs. Chamberlain and Amery and the Press reports of what transpired at this conference are not calculated to reassure friends of Syrian freedom. According to a recent cable M. de Jouvenel, the High Commissioner, on his arrival at Paris expressed great satisfaction at the results of his London visit. He told the "Times's" Paris correspondent that he found Messrs. Chamberlain and Amery most sympathetic toward the idea of a general Franco-British co-operation in the Near Eastern mandated territories. He added that the subjects discussed included the Syria-Palestine frontier, which is not yet strictly delimited, as well as the question of closer co-operation in the policing of the frontier. On November 23 Mr. Wedgwood Benn asked in the Commons if Mr. Amery had given M. de Jouvenel any undertaking with regard to the co-operative action and if so whether that implied military commitments. No answer was given to this question and the silence of Mr. Amery was significant. Whether Britain has accepted any military commitments or not, the motives of "co-operative action" are not difficult to seek. Britain does not desire an independent Syria; for the freedom of Syria, will have its inevitable reactions in Palestine and Iraq where Britain is no more popular than France is in Syria. Besides, there are other considerations. French active supporters against Turkey is needed in regard to Mosul dispute. One obligation is to be repaid by another. Thus do the Great Powers bargain away the freedom of smaller nations to promote their selfish interests. Maulana Kifayatullah, President, Jamiat-ul-ulemai Hind, has sent a telegram to the Viceroy drawing his attention towards the immediate need of acquainting the British Premier with "the regretful feeling of Indian Mussalmans who are convinced that Syria's ambition for liberty is its legitimate and natural right and the French attitude is simply despotic and atrocious." Maulana Kifayatullah adds that "Indian Muslims can never tolerate British interference in Syria and if in spite of this warning Britain co-operates with France in this matter there is the great probability of a strong agitation among them." This is not the first time Britain has been warned about the disastrous consequences of her Near Eastern policy.

Notes of the Day.

Indian Art.

We are glad Mr. Fyzee Rahamin has after all, decided, as we suggested to him nearly eight months ago, to recognise the existence of public opinion in this country. Mr. Fyzee Rahamin, we then wrote, "has done practically nothing to come in touch with or enlighten public opinion in this country." We, therefore, welcome his belated championship of Indian art. Indian art cannot have too many champions. But we believe Mr. Rahamin appears not to have yet emancipated himself from the influence of those who think they can advance Indian art by ignoring Indian conditions. He should be, by this time, conscious of the fact that we are beginning to think for ourselves and are getting a little distrustful and impatient of the outside authorities who have been hitherto accustomed to decide for us what is good for us. If Mr. Fyzee Rahamin had been fighting for an "adequate place" for Indian art we would surely have found his letter written in a language more accurate and in a tone more modest than the one he chooses to display. Mr. Fyzee Rahamin is, moreover, clever in the selection he has made for his tirade, of stray extracts from Capt. Gladstone Solomon's speech at the opening of the Youth Week Arts and Crafts Exhibition. But his extracts are not correctly given. The personal regard he professes to have for Capt. Solomon, if not any consideration of normal courtesy, should have prevented him from citing words for which not Capt. Gladstone Solomon but he himself is responsible. We would like to know where he picked up the words—"for the Indian artist to take up Indian art is restriction"—words which he naively attributes to Capt. Gladstone Solomon. It is clear that the "conflict of chaotic opinions" is the outcome of his own craftsmanship.

"Adequate Place."

But that is not all. He is so overwhelmed by the truths he imagines he has discovered and by the message he seems to have received from the outside world that he forgets to find out even obvious things. He begins with the doubt, "if the present exhibition of Arts and Crafts is the outcome of the efforts Capt. Solomon is making." But he chooses to inquire no further. He goes on with the cant about world recognition and the glories of "ancient thought." If he had been less preoccupied with Capt. Solomon's sincerity, sobriety and intentions, he would easily found out the facts for himself. The huge boards, the advertisements and the labels on the exhibits at the Youth Week Exhibition would have enlightened him about the organisers of the exhibition, their purpose and the age of the exhibitors. Will it surprise him to know that the age of the exhibitors varied from three to thirty? We have no desire to minimise Mr. Rahamin's admiration for happenings outside the country. Nor have we felt the necessity of defending Capt. Solomon. The latter is quite capable of performing the task, if there is need for it. But we do insist that Mr. Rahamin should acquire accurate grasp of Indian conditions. Otherwise, his championship will be like the special pleading of those who regard an "adequate place" place for themselves as an adequate place for Indian art. If his championship, belated though it is, is to be recognised as disinterested Mr. Rahamin should adopt methods which are less contemptuous of Indian conditions and opinion than those affected by him on his first emergence in this country.

Moplahs and Andamans.

The Associated Press announced the other day that the Government of Madras had in response to the resolution of the local Legislative Council appointed a deputation to visit the Andamans and to report on the conditions prevailing there and their suitability for accommodating the families of Moplah prisoners. What seemed to be a wise concession to public opinion was, however, an action characteristic of the bureaucracy which takes with one hand what it gives with the other. The resolution had demanded a committee of non-official members of the Council including the Moplah representatives. The Government have deliberately excluded the two Moplah members from the deputation not one of whose members comes from the Moplah country. Mr Mahomed Schamnad, the only member of the deputation who has some knowledge of the Moplahs and can speak their language, has in the interview with the representative of the "Swarajya" expressed his disapproval of the personnel of the deputation. According to the "Swarajya" the deputation has not even been provided with the terms of reference and a secretary and even the request of its members that an official should meet them in Calcutta and provide them with necessary facilities has been refused. This is how the Government of Madras respect the wishes of the Legislative Council!

Secondary Teachers' Salaries.

Secondary teachers even in Government service are so ill paid, considering their academic qualifications and the work expected from them that it seems most unkind to withhold from them, through neglect or otherwise, even the petty increment or allowances due to them. A correspondent instances the case of teachers in certain Government schools who were started in 1921 on a salary of Rs. 70 but who still after four years' service draw the same salary. Besides, neither these nor other secondary teachers there are yet given the benefit of the "compensatory allowance" to which they have at least as good a claim as any other subordinate service. We understand that subordinate servants in other departments and even several superior officers of the Education Department have been granted this allowance. The rule seems to be that those servants drawing a salary of Rs. 200 and under and who in the revision of salaries in 1921 had received an increment of less than 60 per cent are specially entitled to this allowance But though the secondary teachers of Poona fully satisfy these conditions, having got only a 40 per cent increment in 1921 they have not been granted the allowance They have, therefore, submitted a representation to the Governor to grant them the allowance with effect from 1923. Teachers are, by temperament and training, the least vocal in their demands; but the Education Minister should not for that reason make any further delay in inquiring into their claims.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE

VI.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Reference (c) to the Committee reads "If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative how soon should the scheme be initiated and what steps should be taken to carry it out." Well the answer to (b) is in the affirmative as we have seen. Then the next question to decide is how soon scheme should be initiated. This has partly been dealt with in considering the practicability of an Indian Sandhurst. As a general statement it may be urged that the Indian Sandhurst should be established as soon as possible and the sooner the better. It has been urged that the number of vacancies open to Indians in the officer ranks of the army should be raised and raised immediately. As soon as this is done the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst may be pushed forward forthwith. Steps to be taken to improve the quality of boys coming forward viz., the establishment of suitable preparatory schools in each province and the introduction of army classes in the existing good day-schools can be given effect to side by side with the establishment of the Indian Sandhurst. The latter need not be delayed for the accomplishment of the former. Even if the immediate establishment of an Indian Sandhurst is decided upon it will take four or five years before the school materializes itself and by then the other measures which are easier of accomplishment will have been taken and will begin to bear fruit. So the establishment of the Military College need not wait for them.

Models To Follow.

As to the steps that should be taken to carry the scheme out it should first be decided what lines the Indian Sandhurst should follow. The English Sandhurst only caters for simple military training, that is, it turns out officers for the Cavalry and Infantry alone. For other technical branches of the army boys have to go to Woolwich and other Military schools. As the Indian Sandhurst has to supply now or in the future officers for all branches of the Service it should aim at teaching simple and also technical military science. Then the next thing to consider is whether the Indian Sandhurst should simply content itself with teaching military science only as is done in England or whether it should be on the model of the Canadian Military College which primarily gives civil training and secondarily only military training. Perhaps the latter may suit India's needs best. If it is established on the Canadian Model i.e. as the highest university of the country it would attract many more boys and the overhead charges will be correspondingly reduced. It will get over the difficulty of having to start the school for very small numbers only in the beginning; and then again even the boys who prefer the civil lines will have some sort of smattering of military knowledge and discipline and will provide a useful Reserve of Officers which would come in handy in times of war.

Other considerations such as the selection of site, staff, equipment buildings etc. will require being thought out but the Committee will be able to deal with these matters best on the evidence of experts they may call for the purpose.

Fees.

There is one point, however which should be deal with here and that is the fees that should be charged. It must be urged and urged most emphatically that these should not be *too* high. It must not be forgotten that India is comparatively a very poor country. A boy going for higher studies in the Universities in big centres like Calcutta or Bombay does not spend more than Rs. 75 per month. The fees for the Indian Sandhurst should be a little higher but they cannot, and should not in reason, exceed Rs. 150 per month. Otherwise it will be found that the paucity of candidates will always remain. The army career must be thrown open to all without distinction of caste or creed but at the same time one cannot get away from the fact that for a good many years to come the candidate for the army will come from the land-owning and the martial classes which are not so well off as the commercial and professional classes It may look a very drastic cut to reduce the expenses for Sandhurst to about one-third its present scale but that is the only and sure remedy to bring in more boys. The financial strain that will be put on the Indian Exchequer will not be such as it cannot bear, but if it is found that it is so other measures such as the establishment of solid scholarships or the raising of an initial big endowment fund may be resorted to. The sympathy of Indian States may be enlisted in these measures. They have traditionally helped all philanthropic projects initiated by private effort or by the Government. It is reasonable to hope they will come forward to assist with no niggardly hand a project so vital to the future welfare of their Motherland.

Another point that needs to be urged here is that the course for the Indian Sandhurst should be a little longer than the eighteen months now required at the English Sandhurst. The Indian has to learn his work in a foreign language and at least six months more should be allowed for this extra effort.

Stay In England Necessary.

There remains to be dealt with reference (d) which is "whether if a military college is established in India it should supercede or be supplemented by Sandhurst and Woolwich so far as the training of Indians for the Commissioned Ranks of the Indian Army is concerned." This is rather an important point and requires calm consideration. We can make our Sandhurst as complete and as efficient as it is possible to make it but even so the graduates from it, when joining Indian Regiments will find them-

(Continued on page 9.)

BOMBAY LABOUR VICTORY.

PROTECT INDIANS' RIGHTS.

BRING PRESSURE ON GOVERNMENT.

SOUTH AFRICA INDIANS' CABLE TO WINTERTON.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Johannesburg.—A meeting of the Transvaal British Indian Association made vigorous protest against Earl Winterton's reply to Col. Wedgwood in the House of Commons cabled on the 23rd November regarding the anti-Asiatic legislation in South Africa and unanimously resolved to cable to Earl Winterton on the matter and urging that Britain is entitled to use diplomatic pressure with a view to withdrawing the measures. The cable to Earl Winterton runs as follows: "The Indians are deeply shocked and very disappointed at your reply to Col. Wedgwood regarding anti-Asiatic legislation in South Africa. India forms an important, integral part of the Empire and the South African Indians' question being an Empire one, Britain is entitled to use diplomatic pressure by way of withdrawing measures indirectly aimed at the disruption of the Empire and so protect the interests of her voiceless and voteless subjects in South Africa."—Reuter.

GREEKS IN TURKEY.

ALLEGED FORCED DECLARATION.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Athens.—It is reported that the so-called meeting of the Greek communities of Constantinople held on the 27th November decided that the Greek minorities should renounce the rights they have acquired by the Treaty of Lausanne. The meeting is regarded here as obviously the result of pressure exercised by the Turkish authorities and it is alleged was attended by only sixty representatives of whom twenty belonged to the commission instituted by Fevzi Bey's orders. The Greek representatives were forcibly brought to the meeting which was attended by the Chief of the Police of Pera. The police at the end of the meeting compelled the representatives to declare whether they had signed the declaration renouncing the rights of the minorities. The decision of the meeting is considered null and void and the question will be submitted to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

CHINESE STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION.

OVERTHROWING GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Peking.—There was a second student demonstration this afternoon at which speakers urged the formation of a revolutionary army to overthrow the Government. Subsequently the demonstrators set fire to the office of the newspaper "Chenpao" which is regarded as anti-communist. The police have arrested the leader of the incendiaries.—Reuter.

WIRELESS OPERATORS DISMISSED.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Three hundred wireless operators have hitherto refused to sign on in response to the strike instructions. Marconis have dismissed the strikers from their employment. The Board of Trade has hitherto permitted a dozen ships to sail without qualified operators.—Reuter.

RUBBER PLANTATIONS DAMAGED.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Singapore.—Heavy and recurring floods have greatly damaged the rubber plantations in Kuala, Selangor and Negrisembilan. Large amount of rubber at Perak is also under water.—Reuter.

Prof. A. K. Trivedi, member of the Bombay University Senate, announces his candidature for the election of Fellows.

At its meeting held on Saturday last the Senate of the Mysore University has accepted the re-organisation report of the Committee appointed by Government. A proposal that the House might go into Committee to consider the main principles of the report was defeated by an overwhelming majority.—(A. P.)

An Amraoti message of November 29th says:—Of the 20 Mahomedan accused who were undergoing trial in a criminal case that arose out of the murder of Mr. Bamrao Deshmukh of Shirala, on the 23rd September, 1925, Mr. A. D. St. C. Barr, Special Additional Sessions Judge, has found eleven to be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and under Section 304 part I of the Indian Penal Code, sentenced 9 of them to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and 2 to 7 years. The rest were acquitted.—A. P.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

TO EXAMINE REFORMS.

REPORTED APPOINTMENT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The "Planter's Journal and Agriculturist" states that His Majesty's Government have decided on sending a Royal Commission to India to investigate the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and to report on changes considered necessary. "His Excellency the Viceroy, we understand, has expressed no special desire for its immediate arrival and it is considered that the Commission will arrive with the new Viceroy.—A. P.

BOULTONS' TRIAL.

OPENS AT OLD BAILEY.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

At the Old Bailey the trial opened to-day of three defendants in the Boulton Bank case. It is expected that the trial will last a fortnight.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

DE VALERA'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Dead silence is maintained regarding the negotiations on Irish Boundary which were continued over the weekend at Chequers between Mr. Baldwin, Sir James Craig and three Ministers of the Free State. It is now widely agreed that the Commission's report will have the force of the law immediately it is issued. Hence it is presumed that the Commission will tactfully withhold the document pending efforts to get the North and the South to agree to adjust the boundaries amicably. Possibilities of this are contained in Ulster's original refusal to appoint a Commission, by inference preferring the *status quo*, and Free State will probably be content with a similar solution, since it is known that the Commissioner's findings favour Ulster. But both sides are sensitive to their respective public opinions. Mr. De Valera yesterday broke the long silence at Ennis. He declared that he did not want any partition but he would not tolerate a worse partition than that contemplated in the Treaty.—Reuter.

COL. GIDNEY'S SOLICITUDE FOR I. M. D. MEN.

November 9.

Col. Gidney had an interview on the 3rd November with the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, with whom he discussed the educational and residential demands required from members of the I.M.D. desirous of obtaining the London Conjoint Medical qualification.

As a war concession the General Medical Council and other medical faculties in Great Britain exempted those applicants possessing approved war service from passing the usual preliminary educational examinations, while the period of residence in England for I.M.D. men was reduced from 2 years to 18 months. These concessions were, however, withdrawn a few months ago, in consequence of which many I.M.D. men, who were unable, owing to the exigencies of the Service from taking study and other leave, are now debarred from coming to England to qualify. It was with the desire to obtain an extension of those concessions for the period of another two years that Col. Gidney sought the assistance of the Minister of Education.

Col. Gidney with an influential Committee working in co-operation with the London Anglo-Indian Association, propose waiting on the General Medical Council with the desire of procuring some means of affording members of the I.M.D. with approved war service the opportunity of qualifying for the London Conjoint Medical examinations and so better fitting them for employment in the various Provincial medical services.—Reuter.

ARRESTED UNDER BENGAL ORDINANCE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Before the District Magistrate of Alipur an application was made to-day on behalf of the relatives of Jatindra Mohan Das who was arrested by the Police on November 25th and the police could not give any information against him. The Magistrate advised them to go to the Intelligence branch. There they were told that Jatindra was arrested under the Bengal Ordinance and after his internment his relatives would be allowed to see him.—A. P.

RAILWAYMEN'S UNIONS FEDERATION.

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

The annual Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Unions Federation will be held here in Soundria Mahal commencing on 8th January next. Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer will preside. (A. P.)

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

SUSPENDED FROM TO-DAY.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ORDINANCE.

The Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay writes to say:—

"I have been informed by telegram that an ordinance by the Governor-General will be published to-day (Tuesday), 1st December, suspending the Cotton Excise Duty."

STRIKE SITUATION.

MUNICIPAL RELIEF.

There was no change in the strike situation on Monday. The abrupt conclusion of the Conference on Saturday has had no effect upon the determination of the strikers. The end of the Conference, if at all, has stiffened the strikers' resolve to carry on the struggle to a finish. The attitude of the owners not even to consider the question of short hours or to offer any other *via media* to end the deadlock, is looked upon by the men as another proof of their masters' mind to see the back of the workers broken by hunger and suffering. But the workers seem to take a more hopeful view of the situation. In addition to the relief organised by the Committee of Workers' Assistance, since Saturday the Municipality has begun relief measures by way of providing work for the strikers. The Municipal road repairing work attracted about 400 men on the first day.

Monday passed off quietly in the mill area

HELP FROM BRITISH LABOUR.

The "Daily Herald" wrote as follows in toad week:—

The Indian cotton operatives, who are putting up so gallant a battle in Bombay, are, in their resistance to the attempt to lower even their present wretched wages, fighting not only for themselves, but for their fellow-workers the world over.

Sweating is an infectious disease which sweeps from country to country. Wage-cuts in Bombay give pretext for wage-cuts in Lancashire; the "cheap labour" which swells the dividends of British investors is a grim and immediate threat to the British worker. To help the Bombay strikers is for us, therefore, a sound business proposition.

The General Council of the T. U. C. is willing to receive and to forward to Bombay subscriptions to a strike fund. Mr. Tom Johnston, M.P., who is just now in Bombay, appeals strongly to our readers to support that fund. We ourselves gladly endorse that appeal. Send as much as you can afford—and send it quick!

"NOT A PRIVILEGED OCCASION."

DEFAMATION IN COUNCIL INTERPELLATION.

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

The District Munsiff of Prodatur has delivered judgment in the suits brought by a Sub-Inspector of Police claiming damages for certain defamatory statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Abdul Haye, member of the Madras Legislative Council, in the interpellations sent to the President of the Council, but which were subsequently disallowed and published by the "Swarajya" and the "Daily Express." The Munsiff awarded to the plaintiff damages to the extent of Rs. 2,000 with costs against Mr. Abdul Haye and Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 respectively against the "Swarajya" and the "Daily Express." In the course of the judgment the Munsiff observed that when imputations of offence were made against a respectable public servant without any of the least knowledge of truth of the allegations the law deems that the allegations were malicious. He could conceive of no law by which a person had the privilege of outraging the reputation of another merely because he was a member of the Legislative Council when the defendant could have easily ascertained that there was no basis for the charges. With regard to the newspapers the Munsiff held that law would require as much of the Press as a member of the Council to prove that the occasion was a privileged one.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris, Nov. 28.—Captain Girier, pilot of one of the aeroplanes proceeding to Teheran, has arrived at Constantinople, and is waiting for others before continuing his flight.—Reuter's Special.

CHAMBERLAIN HONOURED.

KNIGHT OF GARTER.

LONDON, Nov 30.

Mr. Chamberlain has been created a Knight of the Garter.—Reuter.

DELHI LETTER.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

We have had several new visitors during the week. Mr. Young a short swift man, has arrived to pilot the commission on Indian Currency and Exchange. Mr. Maurice Parmelle a denizen of the Land of Dollars has arrived to study Indian conditions. He has been interviewing officials and non-officials. He paid visits to all the local newspaper offices and had a chat with them on things in general. He was taken to the country-side to have a glimpse of rural India. Another visitor is the well known British journalist, Sir Harry Britain who has just returned after attending the Imperial Press Conference in Australia. Sir Harry would like that a session of the Imperial Press Conference is held in India. He thinks it will bring benefit to the Indian Press itself.

SIR BASIL'S LECTURE.

Sir Basil Blackett, the Financial Wizard of the Government of India, for the first time in the history of his regime, is going to speak before a University audience on a Monetary subject next Friday. Such occasions are rare in this country, for high European officials and bankers generally avoid contact with University men lest they may be pressed to disclose the mysteries of their business. Sir Basil Blackett is therefore to be congratulated on this bold departure from the traditions of his office. The moment chosen by him for his discourse on Indian Banking and Monetary Progress is an opportune one. It is hoped that the Finance Member will say something to assure the public that the Government is alive to the seriousness of the situation and contemplates some active measures to prevent its development into a crisis. Sir Basil Blackett will not speak extempore. He has already written his address which will cover several columns of a newspaper. His lecture will not be open to the general public; only a select audience will be admitted, which will consist mostly of officials. The Press is, of course, admitted.

The All-India Cricket Tournament which was played before fashionable spectators has ended in a victory for Bombay. Last year too, Bombay took away the Cricket Cup, and this year they have admirably retained it. The game on the whole was bright, though two of the best teams, Patiala and Indore, who had entered for the tournament were at the last moment prevented from playing. The Indore team withdrew owing to the death of their Princess.

SWADESHI OIL.

At yesterday's meeting of the Municipality Mr. Mohammed Faqir protested against the use of foreign oil when Indian oil was equally good. He referred to the ill-treatment meted out to Indians in America and other foreign countries and urged that India should cease to patronise these countries which treated Indians as outcastes. Mr. Bishen Dayal disputed the statement that Indian oil was as good as foreign, and said that the wiser course would be to give a trial to Indian oil for six months and see the experiment succeeded. This suggestion was accepted.

DEATH OF KING THIBAU'S WIFE.

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

A meeting of the representatives of all the Burma political parties in the proceedings of which several Indian leaders participated and which was presided over by Dr. Ba Yin, M.L.C., to-day passed a resolution recording regret at the death of ex-Queen Supavalat, widow of ex-King Thibau, the last King of Burma. Other resolutions passed were to get the bodies of ex-King Thibau now buried at Ratnagiri (Bombay) and that of the ex-Queen, buried side by side at Kindoh in Mandalay. A representative committee was formed to carry the above resolutions into effect.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S FAST.

TO BREAK TO-DAY.

"STOOD IT VERY WELL."

AHMEDABAD, Nov 30.

To-day was the last day of Mr. Gandhi's fast. He has stood the fast very well. He continued working for three days but afterwards took complete rest except that he continued spinning for half an hour daily. To-day he wrote an article on "Fast" for "Young India."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has arrived here to see him but as she has been called by Pandit Motilal Nehru to Bombay she is leaving to-night. She will soon come back with Pandit Motilal Nehru and probably Lala Lajpat Rai. Mr. Gandhi is to break his fast to-morrow morning.

It is now definitely learnt that the cause of the fast is misconduct on the part of some students living in Satyagrahashram.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU ARRIVES.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 30.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has arrived here.—A. P.

WEMBLEY IN "ONE LOT."

AUCTION SALE ADVERTISED.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Wembley in "one lot" is advertised for sale by a firm of auctioneers who, failing private sale, announce their intention of auctioning freehold of the whole property of 136 acres and most of the buildings including the Stadium and Palace of Engineering, "the world's largest industrial building on one floor."—Reuter's Special.

FASCIST AUTOCRACY.

PREMIER RESPONSIBLE TO KING NOT TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Rome.—The Chamber has sanctioned without discussion the fundamental modification of the constitution, passing the Government Bill which makes the Prime Minister responsible only to the King not to Parliament.—Reuter.

WEATHER IN THE BAY.

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

With regard to weather conditions in the Bay a radio message received in Madras yesterday from s. s. "Erinpura" which left the harbour on Friday morning with mails and more than two thousand passengers for Rangoon says: "The vessel is encountering a strong wind blowing south-east." The sea is stated to be rough, but the message indicates that the weather is getting clearer. A cautionary storm signal is still hoisted on the Madras Harbour mast.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Jutes section opened steady but in the absence of any outside support, eased somewhat. Coals were steady, without any quotable change. Cottons were firm with limited enquiry. Teas, generally speaking, are weaker with the sellers predominating. Rubber were firm with fair enquiry while there was no outstanding feature in the Miscellaneous section and business was limited. Government Securities were somewhat easier.

Following were the closing quotations:—

3½ p. c. Government paper 08-3, 5 per cent. War Loan 1929/47 96/2. 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 100/4. 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 105/6. 5 per cent Bonds 1926, 100-8 1927 101/12 and 1930 103/14.

Jutes:—Alliance 554, Anglo India 407/8, Auckland 245, Birla 8/12, Budge Budge 415 Chaspdany 1/7, Clive 25/14, Gourepore 688, Gondalpara 855, Howrah 36/12, Hukumchand Ordy10/14, Kanknarrah 482 Kelvin 780, Lawrence 607/8, National 29/14 Northbrook 51, Orient 191, Reliance 62/12, Union 572, Waverly 7/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 5/8, Indian Wood Products 8/8, Frank Ross 5/12, Indian Iron and Steel 25/8, Marahall and Company 8/2, Rubber Ayer Molek, Dollars 4.45, Ayer Panas 18.05, Batu Lintang 1.92 equal 1/4, Colinsburgh 6.25, Nollmay 85 cents. New Sendai 5.40, United Malacca 4.45, Assam Saw Mills 1/1, Cawnpore Sugar 18, Champaran Sugar 6/4, Ryam Sugar 5.

Tea.—Bishnauth 26/12, Central Cachar 561, Dufflaghur 17/14, East India 26/8, Hattikhira 30/4, Jutlibari 20/4, New Parupbari 13, Northwestern Cachar 242, New Chum 33, Telinpara 425, Tokvo 32.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling and six and three-sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling and six and seven thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

VIOLENT CYCLONE AT FEZ.

AEROPLANES DEMOLISHED.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT MILLIONS OF FRANCS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Paris.—A telegram from Casablanca says that a violent cyclone occurred at Fez on November 28th and demolished five aeroplanes and the local aerodrome, also large hangar housing big bombing machines, ten of which were damaged. In the camp of the Foreign Legion five huts were smashed three men being killed and twenty injured. Damage is estimated at millions of francs.—Reuter's Special.

BOMB "FACTORY" CASE.

POLICE SUPDT'S STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. J. W. Nelson, District and Sessions Judge, Chittagong, as President and Mr. A. M. Ahmed, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan and Rai S. C. Sinha, Magistrate of Sealdah commenced the hearing of the Dakhineswar Bomb Factory case in which nine young Bengalies arrested in connection with the discovery of an alleged bomb factory at Dakhineshwar were charged under the Explosives Substnces Act and under the Arms Act.

The accused were Harinarain Chandra of Chinsurah (2) Birinda Kumar Banerjee of Howrah (3) Nikhil Bandhu Banerjee of Kiderpore (4) Dhrubesh Chandra Chatterjee of Hughly (5) Anamantaram Mitra of Nadia (6) Rakhal Chandra Dey of Chittagong (7) Debaprasad Chatterjee of Baily (8) Rajendra Lahiri of Benares and (9) Sibaram Chatterjee of Calcutta.

Mr. B. L. Mitter, Advocate-General, conducted the prosecution. Only one accused was defended by local pleaders while the others were undefended.

Mr. W. E. Duckfield, Superintendent of Police of Alipur submitted the petition of complaint which stated that on receipt of certain information in connection with the Kakori train dacoity case Mr. Duckfield obtained a search warrant and with other officers went to Dakhineswar on November 9th and on the following morning surrounded a two storied house. The entrance door was opened by an inmate who was arrested. On entering they found that smoke was issuing from a small room on the terrace and torn pieces of paper were seen flying about windows and upstairs. The Police broke open the doors leading upstairs. They arrested one man who was coming down. In one room they found four men, three lying ill and one attending on them. In another room three accused were arrested of these seven were sent up. Th remaining accused were arrested afterwards. The arrested persons refused to give their according to which the University would names and one gave a false name. The building was then searched and the following articles were found. A live bomb, one loaded six chamber Webley Revolver, one Muzzle loading pistol, large number of catridges, gunpowder, pellets, bottles of nitric and sulphuric acids, glass tubes, funnels, flasks, iron nails, galvanised wire, batteries, chemicals and other materials and implements for preparation and manufacture of high explosives were found in possession o fthe accused. A mass of highly revolutionary literature containing formula for the manufacture of explosives and firearms, detailed maps of neighbourhood, masks, whistle, accounts books showing receipt and expenditure of large sums of money were seized. The petition also stated that the accused Debi Prosad Chatterjee had been found to be a co-sharer of that house and he induced his co-sharers to lend out the house to the accused whom he described as his friends. The petition of complaint further stated that the possession of explosive substances by the accused was clearly malicious and unlawful and they intended by means thereof to endanger life or cause serious injury to the property in British India and that the accused had no license to possess any firearms. The petition concluded that from the nature of the articles and documents seized in search and from the conduct of the accused they were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit offences mentioned in 4 (B) 5, and 6 Explosives Substances Act and Section 19 (a) and (f) of the Indian Arms Act.

On the application made by the Defence pleader the hearing of the case was adjourned till Wednesday next, to enable the other accused to engage lawyers and given them proper instructions.—A. P.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

MAHOMEDANS VS. EUROPEANS

MAHOMEDANS ALL OUT FOR 252.

BOTAWALLA MISSES CENTURY

MAHOMEDANS	1st Innings	..252
EUROPEANS	,, (For 2 Wickets)	98

The first Quadrangular Cricket match this year between the Europeans and Mahomedans opened in excellent weather on Monday. It was rather cool and the ground was in perfect condition. Having won the toss, the Mahomedans elected to bat first and batted at a steady rate of scoring through out an innings which lasted a little over three and a half hours. Though careful it was never uninteresting and the attention of the spectators was always held. Vazir Ali of whom so much was expected was unlucky to be dismissed by a splendid catch by Howlett before he could settle down. But M. E. Sheikh rose to the occasion and in turn was unlucky to be dismissed by another great catch by Phillips who gathered the ball at the second attempt.

BOTAWALLA'S EXCELLENT BATTING.

Most of all however a welcome surprise came in the form of Botawalla's excellent batting display. He is well-known as a sticky bat but he surpassed all expectation by playing a splendid innings and he was decidedly unfortunate in missing the century he well deserved. Playing all-round the wicket he elicited cheers of delight when he lifted Hughes-Hallett out of the ground on two occasions, and his eleven fours were obtained in every possible way. Just when he required only three runs, he touched Harrison into the wicket-keeper's hands. He was garlanded on his way to the pavilion and received a great ovation. S. G. Rasool and Hassan Shah contributed useful totals and later on Mahmood Hassan Khan played fearlessly and scored 22 runs before he was bowled by Hughes-Hallett. The tail did not wag and the entire side was dismissed for 252 runs. The fact that the extras numbered only 9 reflects well on the ability of Ward who played a keen game behind the sticks and besides catching Botawalla also stumped Ismail Shakoor in smart fashion. The bowling of Hughes-Hallett was a feature of the match; capturing 8 wickets at the cost of a little over 10 runs apiece on a good batsman's wicket is a performance of which any bowler may be proud. Besides varying his length he also varied his pace and was always a source of anxiety to the batsmen who treated him with extreme respect. It was a day of sensational catches, but also one of missed chances. Although it is not usual to blame a fielder for dropping a difficult catch—or of reaching one—it must be understood that this is a class of cricket where players are supposed to be of a certain standard, and players of this standard would have gathered at least some of the catches which went abegging. As for the ground fielding it was as good as it could possibly be and the picking up and returning was quite smart.

EUROPEANS' MONOTONOUS PLAY.

The batting of the Europeans formed a strong contrast with that of their opponents in that it was of that solid defensive nature which tends towards the monotonous. Both Salter and Phillips were out to break the bowling and since Botawalla and his colleagues were bowling great guns the result was a monotonous display of stone-walling, interrupted now and then by a four. Phillips was incorrigible and when bowled after 75 minutes of play he had scored only 9 singles. Salter later succumbed to a glorious catch by Mohamad Shah at square leg. Hosie and Alexander got into partnership and played out upto the drawing of stumps when the score stood at 98 for 2 wickets. The Mahomedan field was placed in a brainy manner which accounted for a number of certain boundary hits being stopped, and the fielding was as smart as it could be.

MAHOMEDANS' 1ST INNINGS.

M. E. Sheikh and Dilawar Husain came out to open the Mahomedan innings at 10-40, and Lieut. Howlett took over the attack from the Police Court end. Sheikh put his first delivery into slips for a single and Dilawar Husain blocked him to leg for another. Taking on from the Gymkhana end Harrison bowled a maiden. Sheikh stole a single from Howlett's second over and Dilawar Husain got a single into slips. The same batsman then drove Harrison to the off boundary and stole the over with a single. He then snicked the other bowler to the boundary. The first leg-bye came off Dilawar, and then Sheikh put Howlett to leg for a single. Dilawar Husain was lucky to touch one past third man who just missed. Sheikh obtained a boundary off Harrison with a neat late cut which caused the 20 to go up. Howlett's next over realised a couple of single and Sheikh faced Harrison and touched him over slips to the boundary, and followed up with a late cut which gave him a single. Dilawar blocked out the rest of the over. Both bowlers were keeping up a good length and the batsmen had to be very cautious. Sheikh earned rounds of applause by pulling a bumpy one from Howlett to the leg boundary and was then missed in slips, the ball crossing the line. At 36 Travers put on Hughes Hallet from the Gymkhana end and the change brought instant success. He puzzled Dilawar with his first ball and then tempted him to send a soft one to Hosie the score-board reading 36—1—13.

Vazir Ali blocked his first one and then stole a run off the second. Sheikh sneaked the over with a single into the country. He then cut Howlett to the boundary through slips and obtained a single in the same place. Vazir Ali glanced the same bowler prettily to the leg boundary. Hughes Howlett was puzzling the batsmen who could not take liberties with him. Sheikh brought the fifty on the board with a four past point and then obtained another over slips' heads. Slips seemed a favourite place for getting runs for he obtained a single, and was then given a chance at square leg by Alexander who just failed to reach the ball. Howlett then brought off a sensational catch off Hughes-Hallett by just picking up a snick by Vazir Ali. (69—2—5.)

BOTAWALLA REPLACES VAZIR ALI.

Sheikh had scored 40 by this time and appeared well set. Howlett bowled a maiden. Botawalla who had replaced Vazir Ali commenced carefully and Hughes-Hallett bowled him a maiden over. Botawalla survived an unsuccessful appeal for leg-before by Howlett. A series of singles was followed by Botawalla putting up the seventy with a neat glance to the leg boundary. Alexander picked up smartly a fast one from the same batsman. At 75 Vezey took over the leather from Howlett and was glanced to leg by Sheikh for a single. Botawalla was opening his shoulders and after smacking Vezey into slips for a single he crossed over and drove Hughes-Hallett to the boundary. The batting was unenterprising up to this stage and an hour's play had realised 80 runs. The Europeans were specialising in brilliant catches for Phillips dismissed M. E. Sheikh by getting a high one in slips off Hughes-Hallett. He could only tip it up at the first attempt, but managed to gather it. Sheikh had played steady cricket for his 49 and was greeted with applause, his innings containing eight fours and lasting for 75 minutes. (85—3—49.)

S. G. Rasool opened his account with a leg boundary and then cut Vezey for a single. Harrison missed a cut by Botawalla and an overthrow resulting, the batsman obtained three runs. Hughes-Hallett had obtained all three wickets and was still puzzling to play. Rasool and Botawalla both made weak strokes and were lucky to get off. The three figures came up after one and a half hour's play. Rasool played Hughes-Hallett to the leg boundary and then obtained a single to the off. Botawalla greeted the eleventh decade with a leg boundary. Campbell took up the attack from Hughes-Hallett who had bowled 14 overs. Rasool hit Vezey into the boundary for a three and then obtained a single off Campbell. Howlett came on again at the Police Court end and after giving away a single to Botawalla clean bowled Rasool with his fifth ball. (124—4—19.)

HASAN SHAH COMES IN.

Hasan Shah blocked the last ball and after Botawalla had scored a single crossed over to face Campbell when he blocked for the rest of the over. Botawalla brought his own score to 33 with a drive to the off and after scoring another single the scorer put up 130 on the board after two hours of play. Hasan Shah opened his score by sneaking a single from Campbell and Botawalla then pulled the same bowler to the leg boundary. Hasan Shah's hit for two was greeted by applause and he followed up with a single off the next ball. After scoring two-twos he put Howlett to the leg boundary and caused the 150 to go up, when Travers replaced Campbell at the Gymkhana end. Off his second ball Howlett just failed to hold a high fast snick from Botawalla who celebrated by driving him to the off for 4 and following up with a single in the same place. Botawalla scored his half century after eighty minutes of play and Hasan Shah put 160 on the board with a snick for three off Travers. The score at the lunch interval was 162 for 4 wickets, Hasan Shah and Botawalla having scored 12 and 52 respectively.

Howlett began at the Police court end after lunch and Hasan Shah put his third ball into slips for one and Botawalla was lucky to get off when a bunky ball came off the shoulder of his bat. Hughes Hallet took on from the other end and Hasan Shah got a brace followed by a single while Botawalla smacked him for four past point. Each of the remaining balls brought a single and things looked as though they were going to liven up. Several singles gave place to a hefty leg hit by Botawalla which just fell short of the line, and another single caused 180 to be hoisted. But off the very next ball Hasan Shah got his leg in front of a straight one from Hughes Hallet and had to retire (180-5-19) His side was decidedly unlucky to lose him as he appeared to be settled down for a long partnership. His runs were made by careful strokes and he gave no chances. Syed Mahomed Shah came out to join Botawalla who raised his own score to 70 with a snick past the wicket-keeper. The former jumped in front of Hughes Hallet's first delivery and got it away for a couple, but he had his wickets scattered by the next ball. (188-6-2) Gulam Mahomed succeeded him after hoisting 190 with a hit for 2 he raised the last ball of the over to the leg boundary. Hughes-Hallett laid a trap by placing Hosie on the leg boundary but Botawalla promptly lifted him right over for a six which brought the second century and a new ball.

OVER TWO CENTURIES.

Gulam Mahomed put one into slips dangerously near Salter, but did not survive long as he tapped a soft shot to Howlett off Hughes-Hallett (203-7-7) and Lt. Mahomed Husain Khan came out to replace him Botawalla then hit a four and then a single. When he faced Howlett in the next over he snicked the ball into slip and Hosie made a gallant attempt to collect it. Mahomed Husain Khan was then responsible for a smart square shot which realised four runs. Botawalla passed the 90 with an over-boundary off Hughes-Hallett which elicited cheers from his supporters. Mahomed Husain Khan opened his shoulders and hit two fours and a two off Howlett and 230 came up on the board. Botawalla required 9 runs for the coveted century and he reduced this by scoring a brace followed by two singles. Harrison took on from Howlett and was promptly banged to the off boundary by Mahmood and then for a single. Two more singles by Botawalla brought him nearer to the mark but after taking a close run he lost his partner who was clean-bowled by Hughes-Hallett. (245—8—22.). Ismail Shakoor the reserve who had taken the place of Nazir Ali—who incidentally had not come down—in the team, opened his account with a boundary hit to the off. But here a disaster took place. When only short of the century by three runs Botawalla tipped Harrison's first ball into Ward's hands. The retiring batsman had played steadily for nearly three hours and had scored eleven fours and two sixes. He was garlanded on his way to the pavilion amidst deafening cheers. (248—9—97.). Syed Ansari began by scoring a four but the innings came to a close when Ismail Shakoor was stumped in Hughes Hallett's next over. (252—10—4). The whole innings had lasted three hours and forty minutes and had been marked by cautious cricket throughout. Perhaps the batsmen may have been more enterprising on such a good wicket but a score of 252 gives them a fair chance of winning match with the attack they possess.

THE PRESIDENCY 1ST INNINGS.

Rasool was put in charge of the Mahomedan attack from the Police Court end and he was faced by M. G. Salter who was partnered by G. C. Phillips. The first over produced one run and when Salter faced Botawalla he drove the first ball to the off boundary and then scored a single. The over passed quietly and Rasool followed with a maiden. Salter hit the first four off Rasool past point. Hasan Shah gave the bowling over to Vazir Ali from the Court end who was responsible for a maiden over. Botawala was puzzling the batsmen who could do nothing with him, and runs were coming very slowly. Salter broke the monotony with an off drive to the boundary off Vazir Ali and then executed a late out. Then second decade was hoisted after twenty minutes' play. Salter hit Botawalla for a four. The batsmen were very cautious and seemed determined on playing it out for the rest of the day. Vazir Ali stopped a fast snick by Salter and after another single had been scored, the thirty was hoisted up. Botawalla handed over the leather to Gulam Mahomed whose third ball was dispatched to the off-boundary by Salter. The same batsman cut Vazir Ali beautifully for a single and then drove Gulam Mahomed for a four. The batting continued drearily till Vazir Ali scattered Phillips' wickets with a good length ball which swung in from the off. (43.1-9.) The out going batsman had taken 45 minutes to collect his runs which consisted of nine singles. Hosie came out to the wickets and was almost bowled by a similar ball. Salter played Gulam Mahomed to leg for a single and Hosie blocked out the over. Vazir Ali bowled a quiet over and then Hosie brought off a fine hit to leg which crossed the line. Both bowlers were doing well and the batsmen had to watch them carefully. Salter then drove Gulam Mahomed to the off boundary and obtained a couple by another hard shot in the same place. Hosie earned applause by a pretty late cut off Vazir Ali for four and then got a lucky boundary with a snick, 60 coming up on the board after one hour's play. At this stage Hasan Shah relieved Gulam Mahomed at the Gymkhana end and Salter and Hosie each sneaked one. Ansari took on from Vazir Ali and Hosie hit his last ball to the off boundary Syed Ansari had placed his field well and when Salter tried to pull him round to the leg boundary, Syed Mahomed Shah ran up and brought off a brilliant one-handed catch by leaning well forward. Salter had done the bulk of the scoring and in 75 minutes had collected seven boundaries. (72—2—44.)

Alexander took his place at the wickets and then Hosie survived an attempt at stumping off the same bowler. Alexander opened with a single and then Gulam Mahomed stopped a hot one from Hosie, while Lieut. Mahmood chased a snick and saved a certain boundary. Hosie showed signs of liveliness by smiting Hasan Shah fiercely to the on boundary. Alexander glanced Ansari for a single and Hasan Shah stopped Hosie's forward drive. Vazir Ali took over from the Gymkhana end and bowled a maiden and Syed Ansari followed suit. Hosie was taking no chances and concentrated on hitting the loose ones which incidentally were not many. He placed Vazir Ali to the on boundary and then obtained a single with a late cut. Ansari pitched up a full-toss, which Hotsie dispatched to the boundary without further ado, and the 90 appeared on the board. A single here and there raised the score to 98 when stumps were drawn for the day.

SCORES.

MAHOMEDANS—FIRST INNINGS.

M E Sheikh, c Phillips, b Hughes-Hallett	49
Dilawar Husain, c Hosie, b Hughes-Hallett	13
Vazir Ali, c Howlett, b Hughes-Hallett	5
A V Botawalla, c Ward, b Harrison ...	97
S G Rasool, b Howlett	19
Hasan Shah, l.b.w, b Hughes-Hallett	21
Syed Mahomed Shah, b Hughes-Hallett	2
Gulam Mahomed, c Howlett, b Hughes-Hallett	7
Mahmood Hussan Khan, b Hughes-Hallett	22
Ismail Shakoor, st Ward, b Hughes-Hallett	4
Syed Ansari, not out	4
Extras	8
Total	252

EUROPEANS (1st Innings.)

M. G. Salter c. Syed Md. Shah b. Syed Ansari	44
G. C. Phillips b. Wazir Ali	
A L. Hosie (not out)	32
Capt. Alexander (not out)	7
Extras	6
Total (for 2 wickets)	98

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howlett	24	1	95	1
Harrison	6	1	24	1
Hughes-Hallett	23	4	81	8
Vezey	8	1	21	0
Campbell	4	1	12	0
Travers	2	0	10	0

CLOSE OF ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Engineering Congress terminated on Saturday morning with a visit to the Port Trust Docks and Dredgers. The members met at Ballard Mole Station at 8-0 a.m. and proceeded to the Hughes Dry Dock in which the Bucket Ladder Dredger "Octopus" and Hopper barge "Datchick" were undergoing survey. The Dry Dock pumping station was then visited and the method of working explained. The working of one of the three pairs of gates in the Lock Entrance and the electrically operated rim Bescule Bridge was then demonstrated. The span of the gates which are in two leaves is 100 fet and the total height is 49 feet. Each leaf weighs 240 tons unballasted.

The members were entertained to breakfast by Mr. K. S. Framji, President of the Congress and the party arrived back at the Mole Station at 12-30 p.m.

Athens.—The Greek Minister at Angora has made representations against the arrest of three Greek notables at Constantinople after the meeting to elect delegates to discuss the question as to how far the recent Turkish legislation relating to the position of minorities in Turkey confirms the Treaty of Lausanne.—Reuter.

INTOLERABLE SITUATION.

DECORATIONS OF NEW DELHI.

INDIAN ARTISTS' STRONG PROTEST.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Monday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya when speeches were delivered by several prominent citizens on "Dangers to Indian Art," in the absence of Mr. M. R. Jayaker, Mr. P. Joseph presiding.

Mr. Joseph said the circumstances under which they had met were explained in the title of the meeting, namely: "Dangers to Indian Art." Very recently, he said, in fact, a week ago they must have been surprised to see a telegram in the newspapers stating that a gentleman had been appointed as decorator for the arts and crafts of New Delhi. It came as a surprise to those who were not following the grandiose tactics of the Government of India. Nevertheless it was their duty in face of what appeared to be a settled fact to say that this favouritism and irresponsibility, constituted not only danger but discouragement to Indian artists. It was deplorable that in every department of administration Indians were excluded from posts and positions, especially when Indians of talents were found in the country. He then called upon Mr. K. H Vakil to move the resolution which ran as follows:—

DECORATIONS OF NEW DELHI.

"This meeting expresses its entire disapproval of the employment by the Government of India of the services of Mr. Sydney North, decorator and designer from England, for the purposes of the correlation of the arts and crafts at New Delhi in conformity with Sir Edwin Lutyen's designs. This meeting is of opinion that his employment is inconsistent with the assurances given by the Government of India during the last sessions of the Central Legislature and is ruinous to the advancement of Indian arts and crafts.

"This meeting therefore calls upon the Government of India to stop all decorations at New Delhi until due consideration and practical form is given to the Scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee. This meeting further calls upon the Government of India and the Government of Bombay to take immediate action in conformity with the popular demands embodied in that Scheme.

"This meetin authorises the President to communicate the resolution to the Government of India, the Government of Bombay and all the authorities concerned."

Mr. Vakil said the scheme of the arts and crafts at Delhi was first considered in 1920. In 1922 a scheme was prepared by the Government behind the curtain. In 1924 when the Hon. Mr. P C Sethna moved a resolution to encourage Indian arts and crafts the Government replied that the time was not ripe for considering the scheme and that artists were not to be found in India. At the same time Sir Edwin Lutyen was preparing a scheme which he did within a few weeks and the total cost estimated was Rs. 48,32,000 which the Indian ratepayers would have to pay. Sir Edwin Lutyen had not established his reputation as an artist in his own country and, therefore, he could not be regarded as an authority on Indian architecture. This kind of thing, he said would not be tolerated in Sir Edwin Lutyen's own country.

The motion was seconded.

INTOLERABLE SITUATION.

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin in supporting the resolution said the Indian art was recognised as the best and finest all over the world and every nation outside India was imitating Indian art because it was greater than any art of the world. If foreigners who did not know tradition, poetry and sentiment and thought of India tried to prepare a scheme for Indian art, Indians would be told some day that they were not able to produce an efficient artists in their own country. He, therefore, hoped Indians would not deceive themselves and lodge a strong protest against the encroachment of their rights.

The resolution was carried unanimously and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Senate of the Patna University has appointed Prof. Burnett Hurst as Banaili reader in Indian economics for the session 1925/26 and has adopted the report of the Senate Committee regarding the scheme for a teaching University at Patna.—A. P.

(1) Lt. Howlett with Travers.
(2) Botawalla and Hasan Shah going with their bats to play.

EUROPEANS TAKING THE FIELD.

Hasan Shah driving the ball to the boundary.

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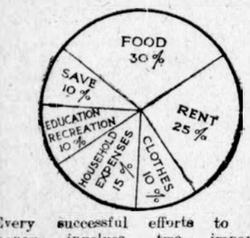

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HIGH COURT.

CASE AGAINST MULLAJI SAHEB.

YOUNGEST GIRL HANDED OVER TO FATHER.

Further hearing was resumed, before Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah on Monday, of the rule of Habeas Corpus taken out by Ismailji Abdulali calling upon the Mullaji Saheb, Head Priest of the Borah community to produce in court his three minor daughters who were alleged to have been illegally detained by the latter.

The negotiations for a settlement between the parties having been unsuccessful, the case was proceeded with

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. M. R. Jayker and Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the petitioner.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Binning appeared for the respondent.

One of the three minors, Mariam, was produced in Court. As regards the other two minors, Amina and Hasina the respondent's case was that he never had had the custody of these two minors, that they were in the custody of Mahomadali Allabux and were at present in the Junagadh State in Kathiawar. As regards Mariam the respondents' case was that on the evening of the 18th October she was observed crying to be taken to the Mullaji Saheb near the Globe Cinema at Sandhurst Road. She was taken to the Mullaji Saheb's place where she complained of ill-treatment by her father and aunt Amtoolabai. The Mullaji Saheb had immediately sent men to make inquiries about the child in the locality where she was residing but nobody had turned up. Sir Chimanlal submitted that this was a wholly improbable story.

As regards the other two minors Counsel stated that they were handed over by the father to the Mullaji Saheb under a writing dated 6th April 1923. Under the writing the Mullaji Saheb had power even to dispose of the minors in marriage The Mullaji Saheb had handed over the girls to Mahomadali Allabux who had sent them to Kathiawar. On these facts, Counsel submitted that Mahmadali was merely the agent of the Mullaji Saheb and the custody was really that of the Mullaji Saheb.

Mr. Binning for the respondent interposed that if the minors were at present in Kathiawar the Court would have no jurisdiction under the Section 491. Kathiawar being outside the appelate criminal jurisdiction of the High Court. The Court had no power under Section 491 to make any order as regards persons detained outside the Courts' jurisdiction. Counsel submitted that this point should be decided first so that the Court's time might be saved.

Sir Chimanlal submitted that the application was under the Habeas Corpus jurisdiction, and that was not limited within the terms of Section 491 of the Code. The High Court had intended all the jurisdiction which is exercised by the High Court of Judicature in England. Under the Letters Patent of the High Court and the Charter of the Supreme Court of 1823, the Court would have jurisdiction to make an order upon the respondent, provided he resided within the Court's jurisdiction, irrespective of the actual whereabouts of the persons detained Counsel cited 6 Bengal L. R. 502; 1 Cal. 107; 39 Cal. 104. The High Court's jurisdiction could not be limited by statute, and therefore the respondent might be ordered to bring the minors before the Court (1892 A. C. 326); (23 B. D. 305).

Mr. Binning submitted that the terms of Section 491 were quite clear, and they only related to the detention of the persons within the Court's jurisdiction. If the petitioner relied upon the general jurisdiction of the High Court, the petition should be so amended.

The Court directed that the petition might be so amended and Mahomadali Allabux should be joined as a party respondent. The case was adjourned for the purpose to 10th December. With regard to Mariam the respondent stated that he had always been ready and willing to hand her over to the petitioner. The Court called up the minor and ordered her to be handed over to the petitioner.

The 12th annual session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians, will be held at Bishop's College, Calcutta on 28th to 30th prox. (Dec.). The Right. Rev. the Bishop of Dornakal being unable to preside over this Session, Mr. K. L. Rallia Ram of Lahore has been elected to that position by the majority vote of the Affiliated Associations. Mr. S. C. Mukerji, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 6.)

selves thrown into strange environments as the majority of officers will, for several years to come, or more properly for several decades to come, be Britishers. So if the Indian is to mix with the Englishman on equal terms he must have a thorough acquaintance with English customs and English etiquette. This he cannot hope to acquire fully unless a stay in England for a period is provided for. It is not intended to convey that the Indian should cease to be an Indian and should become, at best, a second rate Englishman. If he is worth his salt he will always want to remain an Indian, but at the same time he should have a thorough knowledge of English mannerisms. Otherwise he would be shocking the Englishman's proprieties every other minute and he would be avoided by his brother-officers. To make his own life happy he must enter into the spirit of his comrades. He need not slavishly follow everything that an Englishman does, for instance, he need not drink, but at the same time he must understand that an offer for drink requires reciprocating and if the English officer wishes to have a "chota peg" where he himself has accepted a modest sodawater he should not be grudge the expenditure. Now as we said above a thorough knowledge with English manners and English jokes and English courteseys is only possible to attain by a stay in England for a certain period. If this much is conceded we must think of the ways and means to secure this end. There are three ways open viz., (a) Part training of the Indian aspirant for a commission should be in the Indian Sandhurst and part in the English Sandhurst. (b) the Indian should graduate in the Indian Sandhurst, be granted a commission on probation and should go to the English Sandhurst for a post-graduate course and should be confirmed in the army on completion of such course and (c) the Indian should graduate in the Indian Sandhurst be granted a pucca commission and should go to England for a post-graduate tour. Of these three alternatives the last one is the best for the following reasons:—

If the first alternative is adopted there would hardly be any gain by the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst. At least, the stay in England would be reduced by only about six months or so as a stay of a year in England would appear to be necessary to give an Indian a thorough insight into English life and the present Sandhurst Course is only 18 months. Then again the uncertainty as to whether the Indian would get a commission at all or not remains; and there would not be any great saving in expenditure to the parent.

If the second alternative is adopted there would certainly be a saving in expenditure to the parent in that the young officer would be drawing his pay during his post-graduate course but against this alternative there is this to say that the uncertainty as to the final confirmation of the young man in the army still remains. Then again the provision of a post-graduate course in a military college of equal calibre implies a certain amount of inferiority of the training of the Indian College. So this alternative is also worth rejecting. The third alternative has no such draw-backs. During his post-graduate tour of a year in England the young Indian officer can stay say for six months at the English Sandhurst and attend the highest classes. This will make him acquainted with his future brother officers and many friendships will be formed which may last a life time. During the remaining six months he can join a British Regiment of the Arm to which he is destined. Thus he will get an insight into regimental life and routine and he will not feel any strangeness or stiffness when he joins his Indian Regiment. If this course is adopted the Indian will join his Regiment with a chance of making good equal to that of a young English subaltern. If he fails thereafter well—then he is not fit to continue in the army and should not have adopted a military career at all.

(Concluded.)

Major F. A. Barker, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Gaol, Coimbatore, and Secretary of the All-India Inspectors-General of Prisons' Conference, has been appointed Inspector-General of Prisons, Central Provinces. He arrived in Madras on the 29th instant from Coimbatore and leaves for Bombay en route to the Central Provinces to take charge of his office.—A. P.

PALGHAR AND AFTER.

(BY A MAHARASHTRIAN.)

It was a very sorry spectacle that one witnessed at Palghar on Sunday morning when the people of Thana District were being influenced to vote for "Responsive Co-operation" by Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar and their friends. It must have been a shock to Mr. Kelkar to learn that, within but a short time of his assertion that their quarrel with "non-responsivists" was only a family quarrel, there had been great excitement at the Confernce, which ended in a pandemonium, over the voting on Mr G. B. Pradhan's resolution which advised people to accept all jobs under Government—with, of course, the express idea of capturing the citadels of enemy as they put it! One does not know how far the allegation of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that there were about 200 bogus delegates is true. But, if one were to judge by the large number of blank faces of "delegates" in Mr. Jayakar's lobby, who to all intents and purposes seemed to be engaged in peaceful pursuits of pressing grass and of such other odd jobs near about the pandal, one must conclude that Thana District is certainly the most progressive district in the country! Is this "playing the game of politics?"

A Matter for Shame.

It is very curious that we Maharashtrians should feel proud that what we think today, the country thinks to-morrow. Indeed, we ought to feel ashamed that we are dragging the country tailward. During his lifetime Lokomanya incessantly exerted to level up the Congress and the country and he had to pay the price by spending several years in jail. Did he not create the will to be free among the people? Did he not acquaint them with their birthright? Did he not exhort them to fight for the same unflinchingly and by suffering? But, what has been our record since his death for the last five years? Ever since Mahatmaji put the train of N.C.O. on the rails, Maharashtra has been acting as a terrible break upon its progress. We have been screaming like chicken-hearted women at the giant strides of the N. C. O. Express. The train halts, the cunvarous guard and engine driver take it backward to oblige the fainting women and lo! the latter think it is their victory: what a shame! One can fully understand the position of the Liberals who kept out of it from the very commencement. They were frank enough to say that they were too weak for N.C.O., but what is one to say of those who had no faith in the programme and yet masqueraded as, perhaps, its best and most eloquent exponents, calling Liberals all sorts of names? Did it not amount to sheer hypocrisy? Tilak warmed up the steam of National energy and directed it towards climbing the coats to 'bend the bureaucracy to popular will'. His so-called reducers are to-day making frantic efforts to cooling the same and taking the same to the pains for accepting the crumbs. The strength of the chain is in its weakest link and, naturally, the Congress cannot overlook the intellectual magnates of Maharasntra who prefer to remain in it and yet work against it. As a matter of fact, one has begun to suspect, as Mr. Jamnadas put it at Palghar without mincing matters, whether Maharashtra is weary of the struggle, whether it is abandoning the fight and waving the white flag to the enemy!

Negation of Tilak's Teaching.

If it were a question of snatching small opportunities of doing good to the community through the courteous help of the foreign bureaucracy, surely, Tilak missed many of them in his life! If he had chosen to spend his life in such narrow sphere what post would he not have occupied? Reforms or no Reforms, if he had meant to play the role of the benefactor in the sense that the Responsivists want to play now, Tilak would easily have occupied the highest post the Government have upto now offered to an Indian, namely, the Governorship of a Province or an under-Secretaryship of the State. But, shrewd as he was, he knew full well that it would only mean consolidating the position of the bureaucracy in the land and he rose to the position of the "uncrowned king of Maharashtra" by dint of suffering. He accepted, as Mr. Nariman pointed out at Palghar, the only gift which a patriot could accept from an alien Government namely, suffering and jail. And, his soul would surely get a terrible shock when it learns that his trusted lieutenants are to-day advocating in his name a policy which is a direct negation of his life-long teaching. If you want to abandon your fight by all means do it immediately and unequivocally, but do not do it in the name of Tilak and Shivaji. For Heaven's sake spare their names!

(To be Continued.)

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(Advt.)

THE NEW PARTY.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, writes:—

After years of silence, after years of uncompromising aloofness from all national movements and activities, after years of dignified retirement into the wilderness for which even his worst political opponent must feel an admiration, Mr. Jinnah has at last spoken out.

In an interview, to the "Indian Daily Mail" he has earnestly pleaded for the necessity of a new party—a party that should stand midway between the Liberals and the Swarajists. Is there a necessity for a new party in this land of parties and will his appeal meet with any response?

The political kaleidoscope has been rapidly changing colours. The prestige and influence of Mahatma Gandhi has been decidedly and distinctly on the wane. The process of disintegration has set in in the Swaraj Party. And a large bulk of public opinion has been manifesting itself which is clamouring for a new order in affairs political. There is a marked impatience with the school of thought which desires the country to live on a negation.

We may agree or we may disagree with this new recrudescence of constitutional thought. But it will be agreed on all hands that a political idea well defined and well organised is much to be preferred to loose political thought which is unsatisfactory both for the purpose of opposition as it is so vague and nebulous and for the purpose of propaganda as it has no motive power behind it. The only question therefore, that has to be decided is whether the political school for which Mr. Jinnah stands is already represented in the country by one or the other of the aldeady existing parties.

There can be nothing in common between Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal Nehru—especially after the rumblings of distant thunder of civil disobedience that we heard at the Gaiety Theatre. Is there then anything in common between Mr. Jinnah and the Liberal school of thought? There is a very simple test that I propose to apply which should answer the question to the satisfaction of everyone.

One may safely prophesy—and one will not be a very bold prophet—that there will be a fairly large and important exodus from the Swaraj Party after the meeting of the Extreme Council at Cawnpore. The two sections of the party—one believing in Responsive Co-operation and the other in Civil Disobedience cannot possibly remain in the same camp. Can it for a moment be suggested that men like Jayakar and Kelkar when they leave the Swaraj Party should join the Liberals? There is a wide gulf separating them and the Liberals. It may be difficult to describe exactly where the difference lies. It may be difficult to take the soundings of the watess, but the waters are there all the same. Equally is there a fundamental incompatibility between Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar and the Swarajist wing headed by Nehru. If a party is being formed it is for men like these who cannot conscienciously join one or the other of the existing parties and have yet a distinct political philosophy of their own. I may suggest that Mr. Jinnah stands where Mr. Jayakar and Kelkar—after long and wearisome political vicissitudes—have arrived at to-day. The exodus from the Swaraj Party will not be the only nucleus of the new party. There are a large number of independent men who have not allowed themselves to be labelled. Neither the *sotto voce* policy of the Liberals nor the big-drum beating of the Swarajists has appealed to them. Then there are younger men in the Liberal Party who are desirous of cutting the painter and adopting a programme more in line with the popular sentiment.

It is being suggested that instead of forming new parties a united effort should be made to rejoin the Congress and make it once more the truly natural body—representative of the whole people—that it was in the days of old. That is a sentiment with which I must cordially agree But the Congress can never be a substitute for a party. The Congress is only a deleberative body meant to hold up an ideal before the people. We require a party to push forward practical and more immediate proposals. Even such devout Congressmen as Das and Nehru felt the necessity of a party organisation when they launched on their Council Programme.

Stagnation has invaded the public life in this city. It may be that a new party vigorously led and vigorously conducted might restore it to the days when the Home Rule League was responsible for Bombay being looked upon as the premier city in India for healthy political activity and a high sense of civic responsibility.

S.W. TRAINING CLASS EXAM.

The following students came out successful in the examination of the Social Workers' Training Class organised by the Social Service League, Bombay. (1) Mr. D. P. Ubhayakar, (2) Mr. V. A. Pitale, (3) Mr. Largo M. Alfonzo, (4) Mr. B. D. Chirputkar, (5) Mr. J. P. Moole, (6) Mr. G. D. Sanghavi, (7) Mr. J. R. Shrinivasa, (8) Mr. B. H. Kardile, (9) Mr. Girdharilal Dhand, (10) Mr. B. B. Ghanekar, (11) Mr. C. N. Vijaykar, (12) Mrs. Dinoo P. Mehta, (13) Mr. Gulam Haidarkhan, (14) Miss Vera C. Mahaluxmiwala, (15) Miss L. V. Deshpande, (16) Mr. S. V. Damle, (17) Mr. M. A. Moses, (18) Mrs. Soona Jal Balsara, (19) Miss T. J. Barker.

AMERICA WANTS INDIA'S HELP.

WELCOME TO AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

To meet the members of the deputation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Mr. T. Buell, Principal of the American Mission High School and Mrs. Buell held a social gathering at Newell House, Byculla, on Saturday at 9 p. m. when a large and distinguished gathering was present. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. P. S. Sethna, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. Cosmos Fernandes, Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Rao Bahadur and Mrs. B. N. Athavle, Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Douglas and Rev. J. F. Edwards. After the refreshment the gathering collected at the lawns where Rev. J. Mackenzie, Principal, Wilson College presided.

Dr. A. H. Clark introduced Dr. Rockwell H. Potter, president of the Board, Dr. William E. Strong, Secretary, and Miss M. A. Wilcher a lady member of the Board, after which the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna at very great length eulogised the work of the American Marathi Mission in Bombay in particular and the foreign mission in India in general. Referring to the missionary work in India, he said, the missionaries who in other callings of their lives would have achieved a great measure of success were sacrificing their best for the uplift of depressed humanity in India. India required more missionaries for doing the noble work of uplift. The Parsis were giving handsome contributions towards philanthopic works organized by the missionaries in India, because they knew that the missionaries were doing charitable and humane work. He appealed to the deputation to convey to the Americans, when they returned to their country, that India resented most bitterly the new American law debarring Indians from American citzenship.

Mr. Joseph Baptista also joined Mr. Sethna in complimenting Mr. Buell for his splendid work in the mission and said high class Indians generally did not care to embrace Christianity as they felt a sense of political enslavement of the Christian nation. The best way to propagate Christianity was therefore to remove that range of inferiority and treat Indians as brothers realizing that Christianity stood for fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man.

Dr. W. E. Strong in reply assured Indians that there was a large section of American public who were ashamed at the disabilities imposed upon Indians in America. He had come to India twelve years ago and his message which he delivered then he would repeat again, viz: he, his Mission and his country stood for international peace and good will towards all men.

Dr. R. H. Potter refused to believe that America was Christian country. Perhaps, India heh said had learnt more of Christ to preach Chrisianity to America for India was a land of ancient civilization with deep religious propensity to know God. India wanted America's help as much as America wanted India's help to propagate the gospel of Jesus Christ. He hoped a time would come when all nations on the earth would in spirit serve their Creator above and love their fellow beings below according to the doctrine of Jesus of Nazareth.

The meeting terminated with benediction from Rev. J. F. Edwards.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL JALGAON.

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize-distribution ceremony of the East Khandesh Education Society's N. E. School, Jalgaon, was celebrated in the Laxmi Vilas Theatre, under the presidency of Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, Collector of East Khandesh, on the 24th instant.

The function began with prayers and welcome songs followed By a very interesting and varied programme of recitations and dialogues whicir were successfully gone through by the boys. Rao Sahib Rupchand Motiram, the President of the Society, then welcomed the President and the guests of the evening. He briefly outlined the growth of the institution. In the course of his speech he announced that Mr. Hartshorne has become a Patron of the Society by contributing Rs. 1,000, and an anonymous gentleman has donated Rs. 500 for a prize to be called "Mrs. Hartshorne Prize." Mr. L. V. Mandake, Headmaster of the School, thereafter read the annual report, in which he outlined the rapid growth of the School.

Prizes were then awarded to several prize winners by Mrs. Hartshorne. Thus the programme terminated after distribution of Pan-supari.

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

All Members and Sahayaks of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Bombay Branch, who wish to attend as Delegates to the 2nd Hindustani Seva Dal (3rd All-India Volunteer) Conference at Cawnpore during the Congress Week, are requested to send in their nominations not later than Saturday (the 5th prox.) to the Hon. Secretary, Volunteer Board, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay 4. No delegation fee will be charged.

The All Indit Political Sufferers' Conference will be removed to the Tilak Nagar from the 1st. December. Great preparations are going on.

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INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR INDIANS' SUPPORT.

The Indian National Association of Zanzibar has passed the following resolution:—

The Indian National Association representing the Indian Community of Zanzibar expresses its deep sympathy with its Indian brethren in South Africa in their troubles and assures them of all the support that it is within the power of the Indian National Association to give them to maintain their position and self-respect in South Africa. In the opinion of the Indian National Association, India should not become a party to any scheme of repaotriation, whether described as voluntary or compulsory. The Indian National Association is further of opinion that the Bill proposed to be passed by the Union Parliament is manifestly a breach of Gandhi-Smuts settlement of 1914 and urges upon His Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to obtain redress in the interest of the very solidarity of the Empire.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS EXAMS.

Out of 197 candidates who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination, the following 43 have passed:—

Chelaram Adlakha, Murlidhar Agarwal, Miss Badrunnisa Ismail, Mahadev Ramchandra Bam, Miss Krishnabai Balaji Bhagwat, Chimanlal Lallubhai Bhandari, Navnidhrai Harilal Bhat, Udharam Bikhchand Chandwani, Chimanram Chaudhri, Miss Ruthbai Dhalwani, Jatashankar Ramjibhai Doshi, Vaman Nilkanth Gadgil, Kirtikar Jeshinghbhai Genge, Vaman Ganesh Gogate, Devadasan Ephen Harris, Miss Sikandra Begam Jagirdar, Ratiprasad Mahaprasad Jhala, Narsing Pandharinath Joshi, Shyam Swarup Katarey, Gopal Krishna Khot, Mrs. Jankibai Laxmanrao Kirtirkar, Rajaram Vinayak Kulkarni, Beharilal Balmukund Kanwar, Pokiarath Krishna Kurup, Jankinath Manhas, Jagdish Narayan Mathur, Balkrishna Venkatesh Niwargi, Krishnaji Govind Padhye, Prabhu Dayal Pareekh, Vishwanath Krishna Phatak, Qamrul Haq, Mukat Beharilal Saksena, Tukaramrao Sadashivrao Salvey, Durgaram Saral, Vinayak Shivram Satlie, Govind Babajirao Shinde, Kurundamanil Ittyarah Simon, Miss Dwarkabai Ganesh Sule, Prasannakumar Vithal Talwalkar, Bindu Gururao Tanksali, Lekhsing Harjasrai Vaswani, Chandrashankar Jashbhai Vyas and Ramanlal Manishankar Vyas.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

The Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University wires:

The Muslim University Jubilee Deputations have been sent out to the following places and it is hoped that the public will extend their full support by subscribing to this great educational cause in the form of purse to be presented from each district. Sind, Eastern Punjab and States, Western Punjab and States, Bombay Presidency including Kathiawar.

PRESS TICKETS FOR CONGRESS.

The Joint Secretary of 40th Indian National Congress writes from Cawnpore:—

The applications for Press Tickets must reach us before the 10th of December next positively. After which date no such tickets will be issued or applications entertained.

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Yours sincerely,
SARAN SINGH,
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Fenders are larger, longer and more attractive, conforming to streamline treatment. The hood also is longer; louvres on sides are redesigned and increased in number.

Rear deck of both the Coupe and Runabout has a full sweep of line which greatly improves these cars' appearance.

for COMFORT

Seats are set further back; lowered and redesigned to permit easy relaxation.

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the COUPE

Color-Channel Green with upholstery to harmonise. All-steel body. Nickeled radiator shell and headlamp rims. One-piece ventilating windscreen. Usually wide rear deck with double compartment capacity. Leather-cloth sun visor, closed at both ends. Standard equipment includes starter, cord tyres, detachable rims, windscreen wiper, rear view mirror and dash lamp. Price ex showroom Bombay, Rs. 3,065.

the TUDOR SEDAN

Color-Channel Green with upholstery to harmonise. All-steel body. Nickeled radiator shell and headlamp rims. Lower seats; both front seats tilting. One-piece ventilating windscreen. Leather-cloth sun visor of new design, closed at both ends. Standard equipment includes starter, cord tyres, detachable rims, windscreen wiper, rear view mirror, and dash lamp. Price ex showroom Bombay, Rs. 3,370.

the FORDOR SEDAN

Color-Windsor Maroon with upholstery to harmonise. Composite body. Nickeled radiator shell and headlamp rims. Leather-cloth sun visor, closed at both ends. Standard equipment includes starter, cord tyres, detachable rims, domelight, windscreen wiper, rear view mirror and dash lamp. Price ex showroom Bombay, Rs. 3,685.

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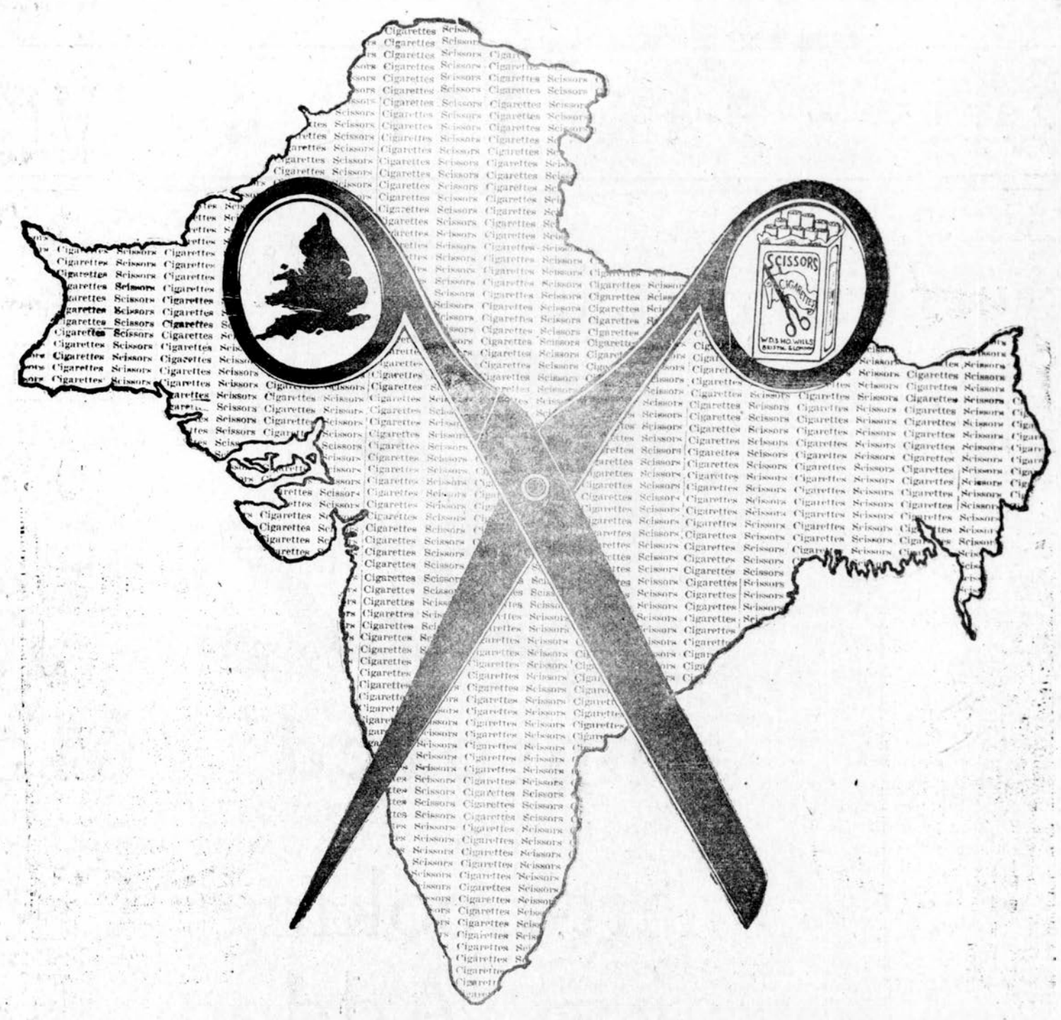

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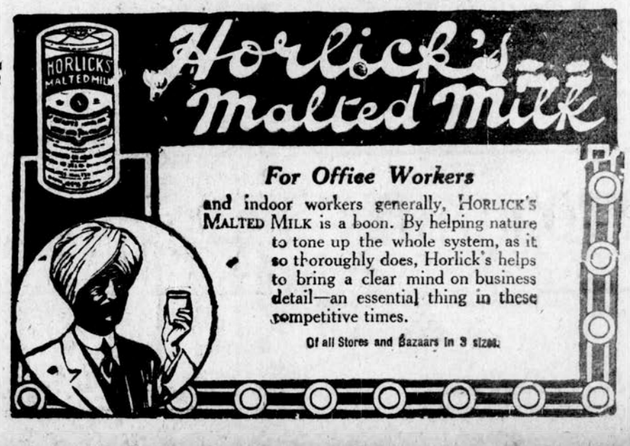

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